

Brewers fight Ben

The long smoldering feud between Ben Ginter, millionaire owner of Uncle Ben's Tartan Brewery, and Local 250 of the International Brewery Workers has burst into open warfare in the last two weeks.

In his battle to prevent Local 250 from representing workers at the Red Deer plant, Ginter has enlisted the aid of a powerful new ally -- the Teamsters Union.

On October 23 the Teamsters signed a two-year contract with Ginter, covering the 25 workers now employed at the brewery. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

At a press conference Friday Reg Basken, president of the Alberta Federation of Labour, stated that in the opinion of the AFL "the contract is illegal and will not be recognized by the Alberta Labour Act."

"Ginter and the Teamsters made an arrangement in a couple of days while there was another certified bargaining agent in existence."

The recent history of the Teamsters Union has seen them attempting to sign up everyone from immigrant farm workers to university professors. The results of this organizing zeal have often been of more benefit to employers and union officials than to the workers themselves.

The obvious losers in the present situation are the 30 workers who were originally signed by the Brewery Workers' Union over a year ago, only to be fired when Ginter was ordered to recognize the union by the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations. But the struggle is far from over.

The latest crisis was precipitated when the Calgary Labour Council declared a boycott of Uncle Ben's products because the plant was using non-union labour. Following the signing with the Teamsters, Ginter expressed the hope that his difficulties with organized labour were at an end.

Not so, said the Alberta Federation of Labour (AFL), which released a statement on October 24 urging the continuation of the boycott until the "full reinstatement of the original staff and recognition of the Brewery Workers' bargaining unit."

On October 25 the brewery, which had been shut down for 10 days, resumed operation using the Teamster-organized labour. Meanwhile Ginter has launched a campaign in the media against the AFL and the Canadian Labour Congress for backing the boycott of his products. Ed Lawson, a Vice President of the Teamsters Union as well as a Liberal-appointed senator, also chipped in with an attack on the two labour bodies for sanctioning a boycott which would "put employees who are union members presently employed at our Red Deer plant, out of work."

Members of the Brewery Workers Union in Alberta were reported incensed at the actions of the Teamsters. "Their behaviour is in opposition to the whole concept of unionism" said Vern Bartee, president of Local 250. Bartee refused

to condemn the men now working at the plant, however, saying that they were victims of circumstances of which they were unaware.

Jurisdictional disputes between the International Brewery Workers and the Teamsters Union have been common in the U.S. where organized brewery workers are about evenly divided between the two unions. But the signing of the Red Deer workers marks the first time the Teamsters have attempted to represent Canadian brewery workers.

In their efforts to increase their influence in this type of industry, the Teamsters have organized workers at a number of soft drink plants in B.C. as well as several canneries in Alberta.

A possible merger between the Brewery Workers and the Teamsters has been discussed at the highest levels for many years. Carl Feller, international president of the Teamsters Union, has called for a merger convention in Cincinnati this weekend, and as Basken said on Friday, "you don't call such a meeting if there is a chance a merger won't happen."

"Such a merger in the U.S. is not binding in Canada", said Basken. "The Brewery Workers in Canada aren't interested in merging with the Teamsters -- they want to stay with the CLC and this issue in Red Deer is big enough to keep the two sides apart."

On the local scene, Local 250 of the Brewery Workers has vowed to oppose the application of the Teamsters Union to be certified by the Board of Industrial Relations as official bargaining agent at the Red Deer brewery.

At present the Teamsters can not be considered for certification because Local 250 was recognized as the legal bargaining agent by the Board. Ginter has appealed that decision. If the courts decide to uphold their decision Ginter will have to deal with Local 250. If not a larger battle will probably ensue.

Until a decision is reached by the courts, probably sometime in December, the AFL will inform the public and its members of the dispute and urge a continued boycott of Uncle Ben's products.

"Ginter knows that such a boycott would be effective", said Basken, "that's why he hasn't made any serious attempts to put his beer on the market."

Presently no Uncle Ben's beer is sold through ALCB and the AFL is working to ensure this continues. Basken said, "The government is in the position that one of its branches, the Board of Industrial Relations, has declared Ginter an unfair employer and it can't very well allow another of its branches to purchase his beer."

Meanwhile Local 250 will continue to seek justice from the Board of Industrial Relations and the courts for its 30 members who were deprived of their rights by Ben Ginter, and the AFL will back them up all the way.

QC-TV tries union busting

In what has been charged as an attempt to prevent unionization, QC-TV (Edmonton Cable) has fired 7 electrical workers.

Local 1007 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.) have filed charges with the Canada Labour Relations Board against QC-TV for unfair labour practices.

This is the outcome of an attempt by 50 electrical workers, employed by QC-TV, to organize a union.

The workers approached I.B.E.W. to represent them, and the union has filed an application (signed by most of the workers) with the Board of Industrial Relations for a certificate of representation.

The charge is being considered by the Labour Relations Board, and rumour has it that more workers will be fired by QC-TV.

QC-TV has refused to comment on the reasons for the firings.



RENE LEVESQUE WENT DOWN TO personal defeat, and his Parti Quebecois, while increasing their popular vote, lost two seats in Quebec's National Assembly in last Monday's Liberal landslide in the Quebec election. In this issue POUNDMAKER offers an in-depth analysis of that election that was prepared by the Last Post's Quebec bureau. Turn to page 9.

CUPE to reject award?

The Board of Industrial Relations has been meeting since last Thursday to arbitrate the contract dispute between the City of Edmonton and Local 52 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE). Its decision is expected late this week.

It appears that the arbitration award will prove unacceptable according to the workers in Local 52. Strike action would be expected soon.

Arguing that the issues involved in the dispute should be settled by direct table-talk negotiation, the union had objected to the compulsory arbitration forced by the City.

CUPE is mainly concerned with Scope; its right to jurisdiction over its members in City Hall. The issue of job reclassification, a process where-

by a worker's job is recategorized even though the job remains the same, is also in dispute. Because of this type of reclassification the union loses its jurisdiction over the worker. Without the union an employee must deal with the City individually. This means that the worker loses union benefits, and must accept a wage that is far below industry standards in the province. These are issues that the City apparently does not want to negotiate.

If the Board's decision is rejected a strike vote will be called; an action that has strong member support.

As the Board meets, individual workers are showing their discontent by staying home or slowing down output.

Toronto grads to form union

TORONTO(CUP)-- A month-long drive to recruit the last two hundred graduate assistants needed to certify the University of Toronto Graduate Assistant Association (GAA) is underway.

Michael O'Keefe, GAA chairman said the push is also aimed at those undergraduates who do the samework as their graduate counterparts.

To be certified as the collective bargaining agent for the approximately two thousand UofT assistants, 35 per cent or about seven hundred have to be signed up. So far about a quarter have signed with the GAA since September.

Once certification is granted a vote of over fifty per cent of the bargaining units is required before bargaining with the university can take place. Even with the organizing drive still going on, the GAA has already started putting up a fight for graduate assistants.

Lawyer, Martin Levenson has taken the GAA's claim for back vacation

pay, required under the Ontario Employment Standard Act, to the provincial government for a ruling, and O'Keefe is optimistic of a decision favourable to students.

The Act stipulates that an employee must receive vacation pay at a rate of two per cent of his wages per year. O'Keefe says the University has not done this for years.

O'Keefe says the GAA is now getting recruiters in each department to sign up graduate assistants, including teaching assistants, markers, tutors, research assistants, demonstrators and instructors.

The University of Windsor GAA, the only certified association of its kind in Canada, has won a uniform wage of \$2400 per year, maximum allowable by law, a grievance procedure, and a voice in departmental hiring committees.

U of T assistants have an average of less than \$1000 per year and they

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cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Monday, November 5

Poesy

The University of Alberta Students' Union will present a poetry reading by two touring members of the League of Canadian poets, Leona Gom and Joe Rosenblatt. The reading will take place at 4:00 p.m. in the Art Gallery of the Students' Union Building, 114th Street and 89th Avenue. Admission to the reading is free.

POUNDMAKER

POUNDMAKER is published weekly on Mondays by the Harvey G. Thomgirt Publishing Society, an incorporated non-profit society, from offices located at 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 433-5041. Single copies are free at all outlets. Subscriptions cost \$7.00 for one year and \$12.00 for two years. Any and all volunteers are welcome. Press releases, letters, money, food, beer, editorial submissions, etc. must be received by the Friday before publication. POUNDMAKER is printed by Central Web Offset Limited.

POUNDMAKER is a member of Canadian University Press (CUP) and the Youthstream Advertising Co-operative and receives Liberation News Service (LNS) through the Edmonton branch of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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POUNDMAKER's advertising rates are: classified ads are free; full back page for \$250; regular full page for \$220; half page for \$110; quarter page for \$60; one column inch for \$4; and one agate line costs 28.5¢. Special discounts are given for cash and long-term contracts (over four issues).

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Tuesday, November 6

Folkies

Edmonton Folk Club open stage at 8:00 p.m. at the Garneau United Church Hall, 84th Avenue and 112th Street. Everyone invited either to perform or listen. No admission charge though donations are appreciated.

Blowup flick

Grant MacEwan Community College presents "Blowup", directed by Michelangelo Antonioni at 7:00 p.m. in Room 313 at the Old Scona Campus, 10523 - 84th Avenue.

Wednesday, November 7

Reading by author

Herbert Harker, the Alberta author who has received widespread critical acclaim for his first novel, Goldenrod, will give a public reading at Grant MacEwan Community College. Goldenrod is a vivid story of rodeo life in western Canada. The New York Times praised the novel for "its fine sense of irony and marvelous descriptions of Alberta and her People". The reading which is open to the public, will be given at 8:00 p.m. in Room 117 of Grant MacEwan Community College's Cromdale campus, 8020 118th Avenue. There is no admission charge.

Thursday, November 8

Student christians

"The Student Christian Movement - Don't Let the Name Fool You." A discussion of the present and past focus of the Student Christian Movement and its interpretation of being a "Christian". The discussion leader will be Alan Rimmer, the General Secretary of the Student Christian Movement of Canada. The discussion will be held in the Meditation Room, Student Union Building, at 1:30 p.m. Promise of good coffee and a good rap session.

Canadian theatre

A Students' Forum on "Theatre in Canada: Its Development and Future" will be held in the SUB theatre on the U. of A. campus. It starts at 8:00 p.m.

French flick

The National Film Theatre/Edmonton presents "Entr' Acté", a French Dadaist movie at 7:00 p.m. in the Southgate Library Theatre.

Friday, November 9

James Bay talk

Alan Rimmer, General Secretary of the Student Christian Movement of Canada will speak on "The James Bay Hydro-Electric Power Development Project: Progress or Disaster?" in Room 142, Student Union Building at 2:00 p.m. A look at the ecological, social, and economic consequences of the project in Northern Quebec and the Cree and Inuit Indians' struggles to stop the project.

German flick

The National Film Theatre/Edmonton will show "People on Sunday", a 1929 German film, at the Centennial Library Theatre starting at 7:00 p.m.

Buddhist meet

The Edmonton Buddhist Society will hold its next two meetings on Friday, November 9 and Friday, November 23 at 8:00 p.m. at 15000 - 75th Avenue (north side). For further information phone 487-4151.

Saturday, November 10

Southern African oppression

There will be a one day seminar on the policies and practices of oppression in Southern Africa in order to initiate positive action. The meeting will last from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. in Room 377 of the Education Building on the U.

of A. campus. For further information phone 432-5327.

Sunday, November 11

More folkies

Peter Alan and friends, from Vancouver, will be playing at an Edmonton Folk Club concert at Garneau United Church Hall (84th Avenue and 112th Street). Specializing in blues and traditional American "goddtime" music, the group consists of a hot fiddler, an electric bass player (who thinks his instrument is really a lead guitar), plus a backup acoustic guitarist. Will definitely be a great concert. Admission is \$1.00 for non-members and 50 cents for Folk Club members. Starts at 8:00 p.m.

Swim

Parents and their children are invited to swim together at the Bonnie Doon Pool each Sunday during the fall and winter. The pool is available from 12:00 noon to 2:00 p.m. and admission is 75 cents for adults, 35 cents for students under 18, and 15 cents for children.

Saturday, November 17

Bowling

Canada West Bowling Team trials will be held starting at 7:00 p.m. sharp. Games will be played in the SUB games area, Students' Union Building, U. of A. campus. All full-time U. of A. students are eligible regardless of whether or not you are a member of the bowling club.

Sunday, November 18

Officials clinic

The Edmonton Track and Field Council in co-operation with Edmonton Parks and Recreation will present an Officials Clinic, November 18, 25 and December 2 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the University of Alberta Physical Edu-

cation Building. Registration will take place at 1:45 p.m. in Room 124. There is no admission fee. Rule books will be available at a nominal cost. The clinic will be in four parts: Timing and judging; Starting, marshalling, and Clerk of Court; Throws; and Jumps. For further information contact Mr. Harrison at 465-4003.

Ongoing Events

Women's magazine

We are starting a new magazine for women. Its purpose will be to serve as a outlet for the work of women in the arts the professions, business, politics, sports and the home, and to provide a forum for the discussion of issues relevant to Canadian women, such as education, employment, child care, and law. The magazine is called "Branching Out" and can be reached at 11443 - 77th Avenue, Edmonton; phone 436-2480. All contributions and inquiries gratefully accepted.

Grad house socials

Don't forget the Grad House Socials every Thursday and Friday night from 8:00 p.m. to 12:30 a.m. The prices are right (\$1.25 cover charge Thursday nights and free beer and wine; Friday night low prices at the bar) and good company is guaranteed. Your guests are always welcome. 11039 Saskatchewan Drive or one-half block East of the Humanities Centre.

Ice arena open

Santa Rosa Arena, 6725 - 121 Avenue has resumed regular scheduling for hockey and public skating

Transcendental Meditation

Introductory lectures on transcendental meditation are held every Tuesday at 8:00 p.m. in the Grad Students' Lounge on the 14th floor of the Henry Marshall Tory Building on the U. of A. campus.

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Mamiya Super Press 23 camera, new, with 100 mm. F 3.5 lens, 65 mm. lens, roll film holder, groundglass back and accessories. List price \$738.00, best offer over \$500.00. Phone 436-2861

Garage for rent at 11345-79 Ave. Call in the evening.

Two pairs of Head skis, 200 cm. \$50.00 each, and one pair of wood skis \$20.00 Phone 479-4144.

Must sell 1971 Nordic 6-40E skidoo. About 900 miles, A-1 shape. Phone 439-4114.

One pair of Kastinger lace ski boots. Double boot leather construction. Perfect shape. Phone Darryl at 899-3463 after 1:00 p.m. This is a long distance call.

1970 Volkswagen Station Wagon. Winterized, immaculate condition. 433-6751.

One Sony TC 277-4 reel to reel tape deck, (2 or 4 channels), one Sony TC 160 cassette tape deck, one pair EPI-202 speakers, one Crown Stereo-tuner, one Lafayette 4 channel decoder, one pair Sennheiser HD414 headphones. Phone 488-0508.

Four different sets of silverware - stainless steel and Rogers silverware, Electric appliances - kettle, toaster, coffee perk, radio, assorted lamps Furniture - hostess coffee table, china cabinet

miscellaneous - skatter rugs, 3 painted pictures, some fancy work Phone 434-0746 after 6 p.m.

Parking space with plug-in for small car only. Near mackenzie hall. 439-1793

Heated Double Garage 11106-89 Ave. 439-6638.

Mossberg 22 Calibre, Model 151-K-Sporter, 15 shot semi-automatic, Mossberg 4 power scope, good condition, phone Jerry 488-5726

Car for sale. '64 Plymouth, Slant-six motor, automatic, radio, six tires, low mileage. Phone 432-2651 between 10 and 11 p.m.

Two maple bunk beds like new. 432-5753. After six 433-3632

Lost - a pair of grey plastic frame glasses. Oct. 25. Phone 439-2851

Pair of Head skis with bindings, 175 cm. good condition. Phone 439-2851

One term bus pass \$15, phone 436-5438 Ask for Dennis.

Karate outfit; car stereo; car ski rack; artist's easel; paint box; oil and acrylic paints; stretcher frames. Phone 439-2301 evenings.

Beat the winter with four-wheel drive. 1970 Landrover, long wheel base, with hubs, winter tires, chains, and other accessories. Call 399-5680 evenings.

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QUEST paints rosy picture of Uncle Ben

B. G. ("Uncle Ben") Ginter, the maverick millionaire, was the subject of a feature article in the latest issue of QUEST, "Canada's First Magazine for Men".

QUEST, which caters to the young executive set, portrays Ginter as a lovable individualist who identifies with "the little guy".

Along with earthy details about Ginter's rural upbringing (he used to warm his feet on cold mornings by stepping in fresh cow flops), readers are asked to believe that he built a \$50 million industrial empire in British Columbia by "scrambling up from poverty" without ever losing his engaging innocence.

It would be somewhat closer to the truth to point out that Ginter's success in the construction business had a lot to do with the numerous contracts he received from his personal friend, long-time highways minister Phil Gagliardi.

Because his face is plastered on all his beer products (the spade beard, it seems, is a paste-on job), Ginter seems to think he is some kind of "workingman's

hero". No doubt this image of Ginter would seem rather strange to some of his past and present employees: the workers at his Prince George brewery who have filed 19 grievances against the management, for example, or the thirty men he fired in Red Deer for trying to organize a strong union.

Some of Ginter's comments in the QUEST article shed light on the current labour dispute in Red Deer. Ginter reiterated his opposition to a union local associated with Labatt's in Edmonton ("Labatt's -- they've got a real vengeance, a lust for hatred") and promised to operate the Red Deer brewery "as soon as some labour difficulties are straightened out".

Although Ginter's enterprises flourished under B. C.'s Social Credit regime, he professes no dislike for the present NDP government: "They're going to find out they're going to have to be tough with the unions, but except for that I think they're OK."

by George Robson

Farm workers seek Toronto support for grape boycott

TORONTO (CUP)--In the 1930's John Steinbeck championed the farm worker's cause in the classic novel "Grapes of Wrath". On the streets today throughout Toronto, 31 Californian farm workers are doing the same thing.

They are seeking Toronto's co-operation in their current grape boycott. Toronto is the third largest consumer of grapes among North American cities and first in the world for per capita consumption.

"We are here to stop the sale of table grapes because this is the only way we can win our contracts back" said Miguel Contreras, a United Farm Workers spokesman.

The contracts for the farmworkers followed a two year strike that ended in 1970. They provided for a pay increase from \$1.90 to \$2.20 per hour as well as better working conditions. For the first time toilet facilities and drinking water were provided on the fields and the use of pesticides were controlled.

"For the first time we felt some self respect. Our job had some dignity and we weren't being treated like dirt," said Contreras.

Last April 15 those contracts expired and the California grape growers lowered the wages back down to \$1.90 and removed the sanitation facilities. On April 16 a strike against these moves involving 25,000 farm workers began.

But the strike was met by manipulative tactics of the growers. They used what Contreras called "political influence, vigilante tactics and illegal immigrants" in order to minimize the strike's effectiveness.

Injunctions were ordered by area

judges requiring strikers to remain 100 feet apart while on picket line. Over 6000 strikers were arrested for violation of this rule. The growers smuggled in thousands of Mexicans to do the harvesting and employed motorcycle gangs from the San Francisco area to protect their interests.

These events, which hardly seem possible today, explain why the farm workers have turned to a mass boycott as a means of settlement.

Mr. Contreras believes that farm workers are being exploited all over the world as a direct result of poor education and lack of organization. He admits that his prime concern is the California region. "However after our union starts growing we will expand into all areas of the U. S. and perhaps into Canada," he said.

Mr. Contreras is optimistic about the effectiveness of this most recent boycott. "Hopefully it will end in about seven months," he said. The United Farm Workers already have the support of the Catholic, Anglican, United, and Unitarian churches throughout Toronto. Speeches will be made by UFW workers in various churches throughout the city. On November 3, the union's founder Cesar Chavez spoke at Massey Hall.

Mr. Contreras hopes the public doesn't misinterpret the worker's demands. "We aren't asking for a lot of money, just the \$2.20 and the better working conditions," he said.

The boycott is being used throughout North America as the California farm workers are planning on visiting 63 major cities.

Professor denied official status despite gov't promise

PETERBOROUGH (CUP)--Andrew Wernick, a sociology professor at Trent University in Peterborough is not one of 50,000 illegal immigrants who have been granted official status under the recent Canadian 60 day immigration amnesty.

Indeed professor Wernick has been conducting a legal fight with the government for over two and one-half years in order to obtain a decision. He thinks his difficulties have something to do with his radical activities at U of Toronto in the late nineteen sixties.

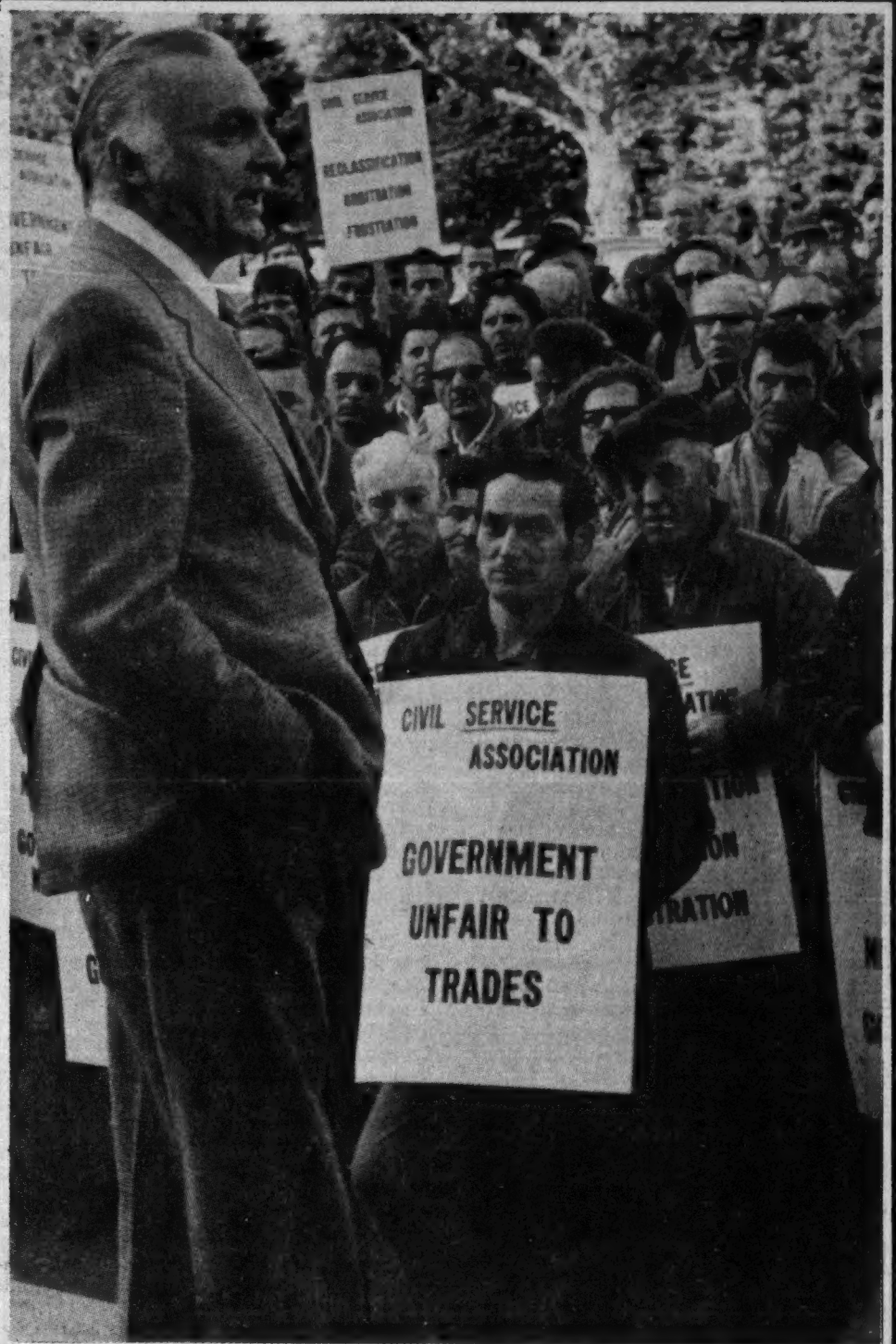
While at the U of T Wernick participated in several student demonstrations and helped establish the Toronto Student Movement as the New Left Caucus. Wernick was a well-publicized leader of the Canadian student movement during this

time.

In March 1971 he married a Canadian woman and applied for landed-immigrant status. He hasn't heard anything since.

Unofficially the word is out that Mr. Wernick doesn't meet Canada's immigration requirements. In Ottawa an official in the Immigration Department said that if immigration authorities officially notify Mr. Wernick about his inability to become a landed immigrant he may be subject to deportation without appeal--the same penalty which applies to all illegal immigrants who did not come forward during the Government's amnesty period.

Mr. Wernick's only recourse, he said, is to take his case directly to Minister of Immigration, Robert Andras.



Minister of Manpower and Labour Bert Hohol speaks to more than 350 tradesmen at the Legislative Building on the opening day of the fall session of the Legislature. The tradesmen, and supporters from the Data Center and the Department of Highways, had formed picket lines around the building in an effort to get specific commitments from either Premier Lougheed or Dr. Hohol with regard to their reclassification.

Government institutes task force to study CSA grievances

The institution of a task force to study civil service tradesmen's grievances has halted their rotating strike and hopefully indicates genuine government concern.

The task force, composed of four members of the Civil Service Association and three members of the government, was set up after a confrontation between tradesmen and Dr. Bert Hohol outside the Legislature on the opening day of the fall session. Faced with the fact that the tradesmen's grievances will not go away, Dr. Hohol promised the tradesmen that they would receive a fair hearing.

The task force will survey the jobs of all tradesmen and compare them with jobs in industry as to working conditions, rates of pay and fringe benefits. From the survey it will be seen if the government's 1972 reclassification scheme had as little legality as is alleged by the CSA. At that time the government divided tradesmen into two groups, called them maintenance workers, and ceased to have salaries related to the salaries related to the salaries of indus-

trial tradesmen.

As a result of a special committee which preceded the task force, the Government has already recognized the tradesmen's desire to be identified as tradesmen (in terms of their certification); not to be lumped together as maintenance workers. The government says the task force report is finished (about the middle of November) will decide how pay rates should compare with those of industrial workers.

The tradesmen in their turn want the government to reinstate the former trade classifications; fix their pay scale to their counterparts in industry; establish a satisfactory bonus for temporary workers (with little job security); give sick leave to hourly-paid workers; and end their practice of awarding contracts to private companies when government employees are available.

When the task force report is completed, negotiations will begin again; this time it is hoped that the government's attitude will have changed enough to allow realistic bargaining.

by Morgan Thomas

PQ—a corpse rarely sits up

Last week the Liberal Party in Québec swept to an unheard of victory which no one had expected. They garnered 102 of the 110 seats in the National Assembly.

While the Liberals were expected to win, no observer had expected such a massacre of the other parties.

The editor of QUEBEC-PRESSE, Gerald Godin, had predicted a minority government. Time Magazine predicted a Liberal victory of some 60-70 seats in its November 5 issue (presumably written before the election). Even Bourassa's campaign organizer and eminence grise behind the cabinet, Paul Desrochers, had not expected more than 85 seats at best.

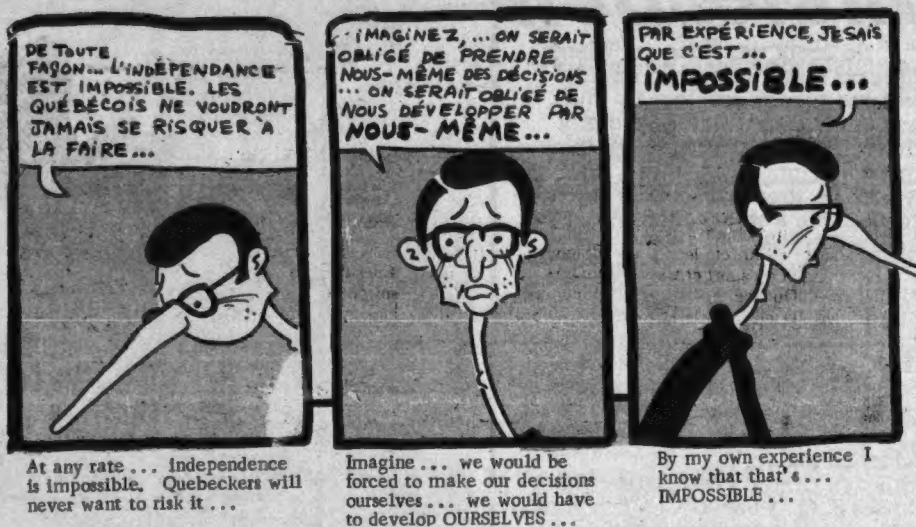
Almost inevitably, Canadian federalists of various hues began to sing songs of delight—that the body of the independence movement was now a charred corpse.

"It's a great triumph for federalism over separatism" chortled the Prime Minister of Canada, Bill Fox and James Ferrabee of the Southam News Service proclaimed the result as "a ringing endorsement of federalism".

However when one looks at the percentages of the popular vote rather than the number of legislative seats, the charred corpse seems to revive itself. The Parti Québécois raised its percentage from 23% in 1970 to 30% this time around. It also has become Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

And when one removes the massive English Liberal votes from the total, if one only compares the result among French Quebecers, then the wake for the PQ seems even more premature. The Liberal Party in that case received about 37% to the 30% of the PQ.

In fact the British Parliamentary system has pulled yet another joker out of its deck. The disproportion between the PQ's vote and its number of seats is even greater than that in 1970. It got 30% of the vote but less than 6% of the



seats in the National Assembly. The Liberals got 54% of the vote but over 90% of the seats. The 15% of Quebecers who chose either the Crédi-tistes or the Union nationale will be represented in the legislature with only 2 seats.

The crucial element in the result seems to have been the conduct of former Union nationale supporters. The UN vote declined from 20% in 1970 to less than 5% on October 29.

Virtually all observers had expected that the diminishing UN support would split, with about 60% going to the Crédi-tistes and about 35% to the PQ. Pundits expected that the social policy of the Crédi-tistes would attract the bulk of former UN voters while about a third would be attracted to the nationalistic stance of the PQ.

Instead, UN voters hesitated to make a decision throughout the campaign. In the last poll before the election there was still an undecided total of about 30%.

But when election day finally came, they divided their votes between the Liberals and the PQ with somewhat more going to Bourassa's party. This is why the Liberals were able to up their percentage from 45% in 1970 to 54% in 1973.

Already some observers are predicting that the lopsided result may lead to future violence. After all they say, this is the second time that the PQ has only received a fraction in seats of what they had achieved in votes.

It is difficult to predict at present whether such violence might occur. Certain signs seem to point against it however. The young generation of Quebecers is much more quiescent than the first CEGEP generation of 1968-70. (CEGEPs are the community colleges which replaced the old church-run classical college system).

Independence and nationalism seem not so attractive, at least in the degree of commitment, as they were in the

1960's when most young Québec poets were writing about their love for their mistress--the state of Québec.

The election results do show that the PQ is having trouble increasing its support outside of French Montréal and one or two other areas. Hinterland voters who had been supporters of the UN, opted this time for improved economic conditions and the Liberals who took the credit. They rejected the PQ as it seemed to offer only a learned technocratic variant on the theme of pie-in-the-sky in 1975.

It seems that in 1973 the PQ was not able to shed its city slicker image.

It also seems that hinterlanders intuitively feared that independence might only serve to increase their financial burden as the heavy costs of a state structure would have to be instituted.

Undoubtedly the old myth of the PQ as being a haven for academic and journalistic socialists did not help the party in the Québec countryside. The Crédi-tiste orators have often decried such insidious influences as destructive to "Family, Children and Church".

The tragedy of the present situation is that the Bourassa government hardly deserves such a massive result. Its record of scandal in the cabinet, of disregard for native people and of trade union bashing cannot be forgotten.

by David Nock

(Ed. Note: For an in-depth analysis of the Québec election and a look at the fortunes and future of the Parti Québécois, turn to page 9. In this issue POUNDMAKER offers a four-page supplement prepared by the Last Post magazine on the topic of the Québec election.)

IBM?

Let's talk about it

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Italians raise money to buy arms for Chilean guerillas

ROME (LNS)--Nearly \$50,000 has been collected by an alliance of left groups in Italy in a campaign to buy arms for the Left Revolutionary Movement (MIR) in Chile.

The Italian left daily newspaper, Lotta Continua, reported that the amount, collected in thirteen days, was contributed by factory workers, students, members of Italy's Communist and Socialist parties, and anti-fascists who formed the resistance against Mussolini's regime in the 1930's and 1940's.

Collections have been taken at demonstrations, and in workplaces. In a Sicilian jail, four prisoners contributed \$15.

MIR has been reported to be mostly intact in spite of the reign of terror against leftists and workers being conducted by the Chilean junta. As many as 20,000 people are thought to have been killed by the junta since it took power on September 11.

Prepared for clandestine activity because they were underground during the regime of Christian Democrat Eduardo Frei, MIR was able to move its operations underground as soon as the coup occurred. Most of its leaders are still at large and there have been reports of guerilla attacks on the Chilean army in southern Chile.

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Oil tax can benefit Alberta

Federal energy minister Donald MacDonald announced on November 1 that the export tax on crude oil sold to the United States would be raised from 40 cents to \$1.90.

Alberta oilmen expressed shock and disappointment. John Poyen, president of the Canadian Petroleum Association, accused Ottawa of exploiting the United States, which has never withheld one barrel of oil from us, even during the attack on Pearl Harbour. Now what would the owners of the oil companies think?

Poyen moaned that the tax would have "a very definite negative impact on the morale of the industry and on investor confidence."

Premier Lougheed feigned horror and announced that he wouldn't speak to MacDonald anymore. He then communicated through his minister of inter-governmental affairs that Alberta would create an energy marketing board which would buy this province's entire oil production, then resell it to outside buyers.

Meanwhile, Mr. MacDonald, reacting to the loss of supply from the Arab states which contribute 25% of the crude refined in the Montreal market, is considering setting up a national petroleum company to control the supply and price of petroleum products.

MacDonald reacts, Lougheed reacts, Poyen reacts. That's why they are called reactionaries.

MacDonald is inscrutable and Lougheed is indignant. Everyone else is confused. First, what is the constitutional background?

Alberta owns the oil. It has control over the extraction of the resource. Moreover, it has jurisdiction over the distribution and sale of petroleum products within the province. The federal government, on the other hand, has jurisdiction over the oil when it enters inter-provincial and export trade.

The Alberta government can do whatever it wishes with the oil within the province. Outside of Alberta, Ottawa can institute controls over pricing, distribution, etc. Consequently, the export tax is entirely legal.

Last August the Liberal government in Ottawa was under attack for not fighting inflation. Under pressure from the NDP, it obtained a voluntary price freeze from the oil companies operating in Western Canada. As an anti-inflationary move it was anything but decisive. Still the oilmen protested. However, they had raised prices three times within the last year and their cries rang false.

Meanwhile, the price of crude in the United States was increasing rapidly. At

the end of September the price of Persian Gulf and American domestic crude was 40 cents higher than the price of Canadian crude.

Ottawa had two choices. It could accept the lower price and allow the American refineries to pocket the 40 cents (no one expected them to pass on that amount to American consumers), or it could release Canadian crude from the freeze and thereby increase fuel costs in this country. MacDonald did the only sane thing. He imposed a 40 cent export tax.

Last week the price of American crude escalated sharply to \$6.55 a barrel. The export tax was increased to \$1.90.

Peter Lougheed made dark threats of retaliation after the 40 cent tax was announced. This Friday he roared once and all but severed ties with the confederation. Alberta was being robbed blind. By how much he didn't know.

This charge is utter nonsense. If the Chicago refineries had been permitted to buy our crude at the Canadian price, \$3.95 plus transport costs, they would have reaped a windfall. Since the transaction would have occurred in the U.S., neither corporate taxes nor royalties would have been collected. Not one cent would have come to Canada.

Lougheed refuses to concede the constitutionality of the federal export tax. If the Alberta share were rebated to the province, as it should be, as it should be, the Alberta treasury would gain about \$600 million, approximately half our provincial budget.

In order to scuttle the tax, Lougheed is now setting up a provincial oil marketing board. NDP Leader Grant Notley has been urging the creation of such a board for years as the easiest way to insure to Albertans a decent return from their resources.

The marketing board would buy crude on a contract basis from the companies operating in this province. The price paid to the industry would be based on production costs plus a return on investment.

The board would then sell to Albertans and Canadians at one price and to American refineries at the going international market price.

The profits gained from such a marketing scheme would amount to at least \$600 million above what we are presently getting from our oil and gas. The Alberta government would have sufficient money to build an extraction plant like Syncrude every two years if it wished. It could, moreover, establish and nurture secondary industries in the province. Al-



bertans and Canadians would have made a major step towards the repatriation of their economy.

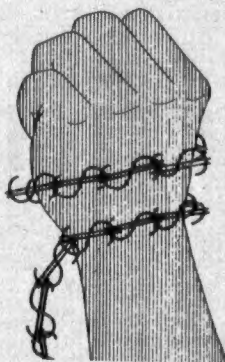
No one believes that Mr. Lougheed will use the marketing board in such a way. In all likelihood he will use the board as a buffer between the industry and the federal government. The board will collect the monies now being collected by the federal treasurer and will

rebathe the lion's share to the industry.

For the moment, one can only hope that the federal government goes ahead with a national energy company as suggested by T. C. Douglas.

The Alberta Conservative Party contains too many oilmen to enact any real change in this, our major industry.

by Rick Taves.



People law

VANCOUVER (CUP)--Activist lawyers and law students here have established a people's law school in an attempt to demystify the law. The school offers a program of free weekly law classes to help people better understand the law and how it affects them.

"Once the public has educated itself about the concepts of law making, the prudence of our law makers is bound to increase. It is ludicrous to have participatory government and not to be given the knowledge to participate effectively," said Patti Pearcey, one of the school's organizers.

In addition to the regular program, the school is offering three seminars to discuss pending legislation. "It gives people a chance to discuss proposed legislation with experts in the field and interested persons can assess the proposed legislation and approach the decision makers to offer informed criticisms and intelligent suggestions," Pearcey stated.

"We want people to voice their opinions. We're remaining completely apolitical--we help them interpret the laws and hope they will instigate action themselves. We don't want to do it for them," she said.

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Fall session produces little of note

by Roger Davies

Last Tuesday evening a dull session of the Alberta Legislature ended.

The crucial question in Alberta politics is energy, with its ramifications of a constitutional showdown with Ottawa.

As the government promised that a special week-long session would be held in December this session had little urgent business to deal with.

In terms of legislation put through the House, only two bills aroused much interest. These were the Disaster Services Act and the Workers' Compensation Act.

What the session did underline was the tranquil, even torpid nature of politics in the legislature. A conservative government faces a conservative opposition. There are seventy-five members in the Legislature; seventy-four are in fairly fundamental agreement; the less government interference the better; the oil industry is a good thing; the oil export tax is an act of war by a foreign power headquartered in Ottawa.

The only discordant note is sounded by the member for Spirit River-Fairview, NDP Leader Grant Notley. His objections to government policy are always uttered in studiously moderated tones. There is little passionate rhetoric; the style is lucid and earnest. Earnestness is probably Notley's principal attribute.

If the government contemplates legislation on a given topic, Mr. Notley can be relied upon to direct its attention to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and B. C. where a similar problem has been overcome in a fashion that the Alberta government might do well to emulate. From the government side, anything said by the honourable member is dismissed as doctrinaire rantings, the sort of thing a socialist can be relied upon to spout under any circumstances.

Given the ideological homogeneity of the House minor differences have to be exaggerated into major cleavages.

This takes a fair amount of skill. The master of the art in the Alberta Legislature is Albert Ludwig (SC Calgary Mountain View). He can be relied upon to



put on the best show in the House. When Ludwig rises one can virtually hear the government side mumbling words will never hurt me. His weapon is blunt sarcasm mated to a boundless capacity for indignation.

Personalities are not beneath Mr. Ludwig's notice. The question of the Minister of Highway's road allowances on the private property is one that Mr. Ludwig raises continually. He is just as continually ruled out of order.

In fact one of the interesting things about the Legislature is the ease with which the old Social Credit Ministers have taken on the role of opposition which their previous experience had hardly prepared them for. Gordon Taylor

and Art Dixon stand out as the elder statesmen prepared to admonish the government but nonetheless take an understanding view and give it the benefit of their experience.

Mr. Lougheed gives the impression that the last thing he needs is advice. He is the Statesman aloof even when he is in the House which is not all that often. In the person of Dr. Hugh Horner he has a blunt instrument of his own to deal with the Notleys and Ludwigs of this world.

The Tories take themselves and their leader very seriously indeed. When the Premier rises his followers sit in a reverential hush. If the Premier should happen to get in a verbal mess while speaking

his, the Tories simply put it down to the higher wisdom.

The premier's "state of the province" address took up 17 pages of fine print in Hansard. It took two hours to deliver. Every accomplishment of the government no matter how trivial was duly noted. By the end of it the Premier seemed to be a man pushing out lines related to subject headings rather than giving a speech. As an oratorical exercise it was not spectacular; as an exercise in party solidarity it was phenomenal. Nobody walked out.

Machismo does not appear to be one of Bob Clarke's (House Leader of the Opposition) dominant traits. Nice guys -- which Clarke undoubtedly is -- don't tend to make natural opposition leaders.

As a consequence the Socreds' energies seemed somewhat diffused this session.

At the same time this session was undoubtedly much tamer than last. Then the issues revolved around the unhappy figure of Merv Leitch and his inept handling of the Attorney General's department.

The legislation in this session was mainly of a housekeeping nature -- nothing capable of raising too much passion.

The Worker's Compensation Act replaced the old Workmen's Compensation Act. The title was another victory in the government's ongoing war on sexism. The act gained general approval, criticism being mainly related to details rather than the broad policy of the Act. One first in the Act is that it provides compensation for other than physical injuries.

The Disaster Services Act produced apprehension in some members because of its potential threat to civil liberties. The act is designed to replace the Emergency Measures Organization with one more adapted to natural catastrophe than nuclear holocaust. Everyone was pleased that the Cold War was over.

And everyone went home for a month, pleased with a job well done.

Ontario delegation 'profit motivated'

TORONTO (CUP)--About forty people attended a demonstration, Thursday October 25, to protest the decision of the Ontario government to send a seven man trade delegation to South Africa.

Provincial NDP leader, Stephen Lewis, told the group of demonstrators that earlier that afternoon Premier Bill Davis had met with the government's committee to reconsider sending the trade mission but had decided to go ahead with plans to send it despite "public

protest and the press".

"The trouble is," Lewis said, "nobody in the cabinet understands the issues involved: what is taking place in South Africa and what makes it a totalitarian state of the worst kind. They (the cabinet) have no comprehension of third world reality."

Lewis felt that the profit motive was of prime importance for the government. "The Tories are making dollars and they don't care about the human issues,"

he said.

Lewis said Davis would not identify the eight firms taking part in the trade mission but only said they were involved with "non-military" materials.

Ontario Federation of Labour official John Eleen condemned the decision and said that it is appalling that the Ontario government would "flout the position of the UN sanction against trade with the racist regime."

"Labour has traditionally supported trade because trade provides jobs," Eleen said. "However, as long as the white minority government in South Africa continues its brutal apartheid policy... the people of Ontario would rather starve than support trade with such a government or buy its goods."

Don Taylor of the United Steel Workers of Canada said the Ontario govern-

ment wants a "piece of the action" and is willing to exploit the South African cheap labour policy to get it.

The government's policy is "cynical, hypocritical, and reprehensible," Taylor said. "Basic civil and human rights must be recognized by the South African government before any Canadian trade mission is sent."

The demonstration was organized by the African National Congress, the National Association of South Africans in Canada, and the Toronto Committee for the Liberation of Portuguese African colonies. There were also representatives from the Voice of Women, the National Black Coalition of Canada, and the United Nations Association of Canada.

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No union for U of A graduates

While unionization of graduate students is being seriously considered on other Canadian campuses, it doesn't appear likely that it will become a reality at the U of A if present developments continue.

There are several reasons, probably the most important being the stance taken by the present Graduate Student Association Executive and Council.

In an interview last week, GSA President Peter Flynn explained why he felt that while the graduate students position definitely needed improvement, he and the council thought that formal union certification and collective bargaining procedures would not be in the interests of Alberta graduate students. In the process, he provided his interpretation of the history of the GSA's development into an "informal bargainer" on behalf of graduate students.

THE HISTORY OF THE SITUATION

The latest flurry of union talk amongst graduate students here began with President Wyman's Panic Budget in the winter of 1972, which proposed among other things, a 19% cut in the budget of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, the brunt of which would be borne by grad students receiving money from the University.

As part of their reaction to this drastic proposal, Graduate Students held a series of meetings. The first, on February 22, 1972 resolved that graduate students meet the emergency by proposing and across-the-board cut to all students on assistance, as a better alternative than cutting down on the total number of such students.

However, in a second especially stormy meeting (on Mar. 2, see Gateway's Special Budget Issue, Mar. 7, 1972), graduate students reconsidered the wisdom of such a proposal, and decided, instead, to demand that the level of graduate student support be kept constant -- and, more importantly, that they lend face to their concerns by moving to make GSA into a bargaining agent for students. Their motion quite clearly contains their response to the threat:

"That the GSA begin immediately to form a collective bargaining unit for the purposes of establishing a contract between the University and its graduate students. The terms of such a contract would be to freely establish the relationship between graduate students and the University of Alberta."

As it turned out, the specific cause for student militancy was short lived. In face of the hostility exhibited by the GSA, the Staff Association, the student press, and others, the Administration thought better and reversed many of its Panic Budget decisions.

It remained for the next (1972-73) GSA Executive to approach a special three man sub-committee of the Board of Governors with the above-mentioned March Mandate. In a proposal which they sent to the Board of Governors on Nov. 15, 1972, the GSA summed up its main demands. They were as follows (in summary):

(1) that existing classifications of graduate students for purposes of assistance be dissolved in favour of one Graduate Assistant category, and that this carry a job description including not more than 12 hours a week of service.

(2) that graduate students be given assurance of job security, that the seniority and equity of graduate students already in programs be the basis of the priorities for re-hiring (provided work is satisfactory)

(3) that fair and uniform structures be set up to handle hearings on the dismissal of graduate students, and

(4) that a formal timetable for negotiation and arbitration be agreed upon.

However, just as the Board began to indicate a willingness to extend formal bargaining status to graduate students, members of the GSA executive began to question the desirability of such a right.

The question, Mr. Flynn pointed out, was never whether students welfare needed securing, but only whether formal

bargaining was the best means of achieving this goal.

According to Mr. Flynn, it was felt at that time that, considering the elaborate and powerful negotiating apparatus of the Administration, the GSA would have to expend a greater amount of money and time than it could afford to set up the structures necessary to adequately represent students.

Furthermore, by proceeding with formal negotiations, he said, students would be risking not only the level of remuneration they now "enjoy", but their relative freedom from job description as well.

Evidently GSA Council supported the Executives' concern. At its January 1973 meeting it recommended suspending progress to the formal status until such time as an "informal" approach to bargaining could be seen to obviously fail the interests of the graduate students. The minutes of that meeting read:

"The consensus of the Council was that an informal approach should be made to the Board while keeping open the option of a referendum to certify the GSA as a bargaining agent for graduate students employed by the University. Accordingly, it was moved to table this agenda item indefinitely while the Board was approached."

As a result, since last January, graduate student interests have been in the hands of a committee of the Dean's Council. In the winter of 1973, this Committee on Graduate Assistance Policy agreed to recommend that:

(1) there be one classification of graduate students

(2) the level of assistance be revised upward

(3) the remission of fees be abolished in favour of an equal salary increase to the students

(4) the students' position relating to unemployment insurance and income tax be enhanced by clarifying a \$500 scholarship with the rest salary.

In March 1973, the GSA accepted the CGAP's recommendation, and asked that two clauses be added; a salary adjustment to cover fee increases, and an automatic annual inflation adjustment. Dean's Council accepted this. And, at its October 5, 1973 meeting, the Board of Governors adopted all of the proposals, except for the inflation clause. It insisted instead that the GSA approach them annually to negotiate the inflation factor. (making the GSA, in effect, informal bargaining agents). The new policy on assistance will go into effect on May 1, 1974.

The GSA however, has still not received a response from the CGAP to its

requests regarding graduate student equity. According to Mr. Flynn, the demand is basically that students, once attracted to a department, be guaranteed support to finish their programs (within reasonable time limits). In other words, within this "reasonable time frame", old graduate students' assistance money should not be taken from them to rehire somebody new (so long as his work has been satisfactory).

"We sent a letter to them (CGAP) on June 7, 1973, and still haven't heard from them," said Mr. Flynn. "But, we'll re-apply and if that fails we might have to approach the Graduate Students' Council on the original question."

GSA EXECUTIVE FAVOURS "INFORMAL" UNION

During the interview, besides providing his conception of the history of GSA's development as a bargaining agent, Mr. Flynn expressed his opinions on several important points having to do with GSA's future in this area.

Firstly, he re-affirmed his personal support of an "informal bargaining" option for the Association. "Graduate students are in a better financial position if they stick with this informal approach. We could get slaughtered the other way because, at this point, the Board is better organized," he said. However, he continued, "I'm not surprised that Toronto wants to organize on the basis of the information I've got. They were in a much worse position."

The good financial position of U of A graduate students relative to their counterparts in other Canadian universities would, in fact, be one of the first things that the Administration would point out in the event that the GSA decided to bargain formally, Mr. Flynn pointed out. However, "anytime our graduate students think that it can get more from the University formally, I think it in fact should," he said.

Secondly, Mr. Flynn gave his view on the value of the service which graduate students perform on this campus, ultimately the force behind any demands they could make as a union. "Graduate students," he said, "are the workhorses of the research effort of this University. Whereas they come in relatively unskilled, they leave highly sophisticated. Only now they aren't being paid for this contribution to research -- it's a part of their program. They're paid for what amounts to a much less essential contribution, teaching and marking," he said. Mr. Flynn pointed out that the grad-

uate student contribution to research occurs all the way from the basic button-pushing and data collection to co-publications, and that this is a service fulfilled in all departments virtually independent of undergraduate enrolment. Thus, basing their assistance on teaching and marking instead is most undesirable from the point of view of the security of graduate students. "It's sure that there would be no question that graduate students' teaching services would be the first to go," he said.

Finally, when questioned as to the extent to which a graduate students' union should attempt to change things, Mr. Flynn replied, "We should first try to secure the status quo. Then with something like a real constant dollar salary and security solid beneath our feet, we can begin to investigate the general position of graduate students at this university."

by Winston Gereeluk

Grad union

continued from page 1

do more than 40 per cent of the undergraduate teaching, according to the GAA.

O'Keefe reports that some of the GAA's best response has come from engineering where wages are the lowest. Average incomes in other departments such as physical and life sciences are as low as \$800, compared to \$1800 for humanities and \$1250 for social sciences.

In some departments, assistants are expected to take on teaching and marking work at no pay, and many undergraduates only receive half the wages as their graduate equivalents for the same work.

One of the GAA's claims is to provide standard wages based on an accurate estimate of the time required to fulfill teaching and other duties rather than the current system of "contract hours" which does not take into account preparation time.

This year's effort represents a marked change from a similar effort a year ago to organize assistants. That attempt failed last June mainly because of mistakes made in trying to meet Ontario Labour Relations Board standards. O'Keefe said those same mistakes are now being made.



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Police denounced as strikebreakers

TORONTO (CUP)--About 200 strikers and strike supporters demonstrated in front of Metro police headquarters Saturday, October 20, to protest police violence on the picket line at the strike-bound Artistic Woodwork plant in North York.

The strike is now entering its third month and violence on the picket line shows no sign of letting up with over 72 arrests to date. A succession of speakers denounced the police role in the strike, charging that police are acting as "strikebreakers".

During the demonstration the police lowered a boom mike over the demonstrators capable of picking up individual conversations. They also had two photographers across the street with telephoto lenses taking pictures of the demonstrators.

Meanwhile inside the glass doors a plainclothes policeman was leafing through a book of pictures, trying to identify individual demonstrators.

Ontario Labour Minister Fern Buindon has refused to intervene in the strike until tensions on the picket line lessen.

He criticized Toronto Aldermen Dan Heap, John Sewell, and William Kilbourn for joining the picket line last week. "They confuse the issues more than they are helping," he said.

Numbers on the picket line reached 100-120 at the Densley Street Artistic Woodwork plant last week. They have been met with increasingly large contingents of Metro police who help the convoys of cars carrying strikebreakers in and smash through the picket line, up to 70 police at a time.

The Toronto and District Labour Council passed a resolution last week calling for a meeting with the police commission to deal with evidence of the "shameful" role of police in the strike.

The police commission refused to meet with Toronto City Council over charges of police brutality in the strike.

The Labour Council also called for city council to deny essential services such as water and hydro to the strike-bound plant. They demanded the resignation of Police Chief Harold Adamson, Deputy Chief John Ackroyd, and Police Commission Chairman C. O. Bick.

In other developments, the company

has issued new criticisms of the intervention of city politicians in the strike and has also claimed that 94 of 116 workers at the plant have returned to work.

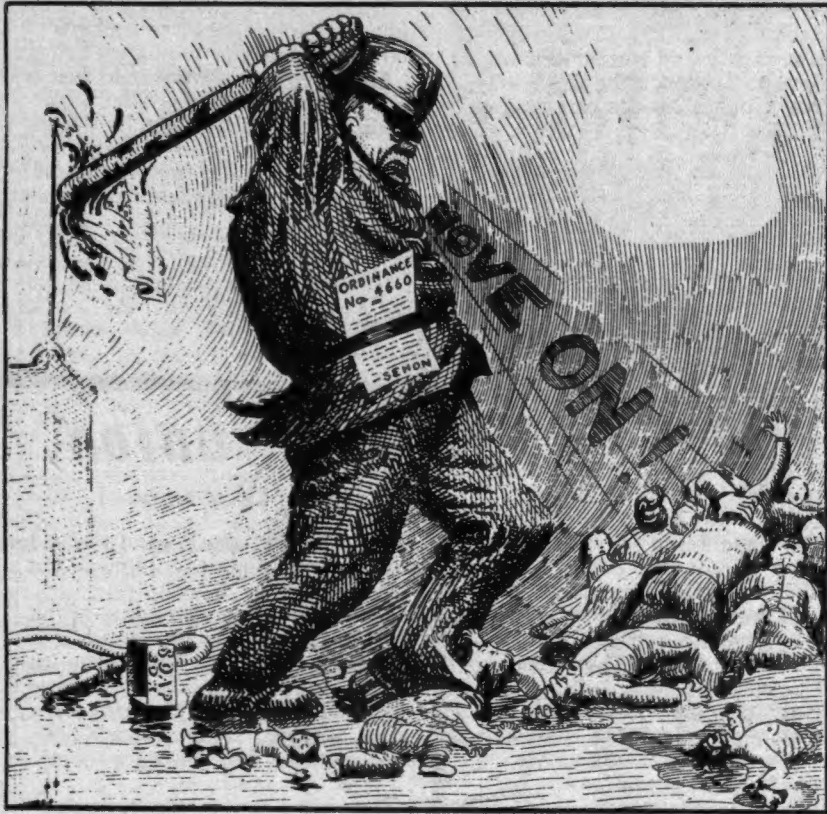
Canadian Textile and Chemical Union organizer Bob David denies this, saying that of the 80 people now working at the plant, only 30 were previously employed. These employees, he added, were never members of the union and didn't go on strike. "The other 50 are scabs," he said.

The union is now charging the company with bargaining in bad faith, and the case has been taken to the Ontario Labour Relations Board.

The union and the company have agreed on a wage settlement but the workers went on strike to oppose an arbitrary management rights clause that the company has since refused to bargain about.

The clause would allow arbitrary dismissal and provides no job security.

Court cases for many strikers and strike supporters are scheduled to begin in November. A defense fund has been established to pay the legal fees for those arrested.



Strike issue not wages but basic human rights

TORONTO (CUP)--What Toronto needs is a good fight, said Kent Rowley, president of the Canadian Textile and Chemical Union and Secretary-Treasurer of the Confederation of Canadian Unions at York University last week.

Rowley was on a panel of six labour supporters, including Mel Watkins, a Waffle economist, who were at York to discuss the three-month-old strike at the Artistic Woodwork Plant on Densley

Avenue near Keel and Lawrence.

"Toronto hasn't had a good fight in twenty-five years," Rowley said. "Certain authorities have been taking on more power. This strike is taking on more significance than just a strike. Are we going to let the police tell us if we can walk on the street?"

John Lang, another panelist and a labour organizer, said "The main issues in the strike are not wages but basic rights for immigrant workers, seniority, grievance procedures, job security, union security, and management rights."

Rowley, who was involved in the early stages of the contract negotiations, said, "We offered to use the management rights clauses from the contracts of other big Canadian companies and Artistic wouldn't even look at them."

Another major issue in the Artistic strike is the way police have been treating the pickets. There have been injuries to the police and strikers and 70 arrests have been made.

Rowley said, "Police charged across the street like they were involved in the charge of the Light Brigade."

Norman Endicott, a civil liberties lawyer said "The police are not enforcing the law fairly. The people have a right to picket and to talk to anyone entering or leaving the plant, and they are not being allowed to do so."

Mel Watkins said that the police were being used as strikebreakers, and that at a small plant like Artistic they have no trouble harassing the pickets.

"At a plant like General Electric they would need the whole Toronto police force before they would dare attack a strike. This is why we need sympathizers to help man our picket line."

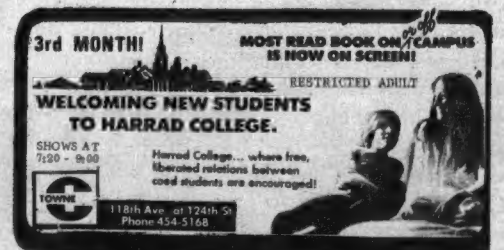
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Under the landslide: a new game with old rules

"But what good came of it at last?"

Quoth little Peterkin.

"Why, that I cannot tell," said he;

"But 'twas a famous victory."

—Robert Southey

For some, there was little doubt about what good came of it. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said that "if this were a referendum, federalism would have obviously carried the day and we would not hear any more talk of separatism. I have always been convinced that the vast majority of Quebecers would prefer federalism over separatism."

He declared the result a serious setback to separatism, and many of his English Canadian colleagues hastened to agree. Among them were federal NDP leader David Lewis, and NDP premiers Blakeney of Saskatchewan and Barrett of British Columbia.

These reactions were quick, but they bore little relation to what had actually happened. The October 29 general election in Quebec was, of course, a substantial victory for Premier Robert Bourassa and his Liberal party. But the NDP notables at least, and even Prime Minister Trudeau, should have known better. They should have entertained some qualms about what that victory represented, and how it was obtained.

And beyond that, even if the Liberal sweep at times seemed complete, the election was far from being a total defeat for the Parti Québécois, which will now form the official opposition in Quebec's National Assembly.

In terms of the popular vote, the PQ attained the objective it had set for itself of 30 per cent, up six per cent from the 1970 election. For that to have been translated into a substantial gain in seats, third and fourth parties would have had to maintain a presence in the election, allowing Péquistes to slip through in three- and four-way races. Instead, both the Parti Cr ditiste and the Union Nationale collapsed beyond anyone's expectations.

The result is the sharpest polarization of its politics Quebec has known in a long time. On one side stand the Liberals, representing unfettered free enterprise, increased foreign investment, and a tight federal connection; on the other stands the PQ, representing increased social welfare, state intervention in the economy, and political and economic sovereignty.

They met head on, and this time the first option has won. In some parts of Quebec, the margin between the two is still substantial; in others it is slight. In the latter category are the Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean region, where the PQ took a seat for the first time, the North Shore of the St. Lawrence river, where P quist Lucien Lessard retained his Saguenay seat, Montreal's South Shore, where two ridings were Liberal-PQ toss-ups the day after the election, and the east end of Montreal, where the PQ and the Liberals won approximately equal votes.

Even in the two east-end seats that were taken from them by the Liberals, the PQ substantially *increased* its share of the vote over last time. Guy Joron won Gouin in 1970 with 41 per cent of the vote, but lost it in 1973 with 45 per cent, while Dr. Camille Laurin, who had taken Bourget in 1970 with only 40 per cent of the vote, lost it this time with 46 per cent. The difference was

Stories researched and written by Nick Auf der Maur, Andre Dufresne and Robert Chodos.



Robert Bourassa as the Happy Hooker

the total disappearance of the Cr ditiste and particularly the Union Nationale vote, and its migration toward the Liberals.

The Liberals, then, won their victory not at the expense of the PQ but at the expense of the Union Nationale and the Parti Cr ditiste.

But it's not quite that simple either.

There was, in fact, no real Union Nationale or Cr ditiste campaign on Montreal Island. In some ridings both on and off the island, the PQ has charged that there was collusion between the Liberals and the Union Nationale; the Union Nationale, as the official opposition

in the last National Assembly, had the right to name poll clerks; in many ridings, the UN simply abdicated this right to the Liberals.

(Then there was the lucrative Loto-Perfecta distributorship that Robert Dupuis, wife of Cr ditiste leader Yvon Dupuis, held in partnership with disgraced Liberal organizer Ren  Gagnon. According to Dupuis — although not according to Bourassa — the contract was personally awarded to Mme Dupuis by the premier.)

As the tiny official opposition to what is sure to be a haughty and unresponsive government, the P quistes face a difficult task. It is made no easier by the loss

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René Lévesque's Parti Québécois placed more emphasis on economic sovereignty than on political separation

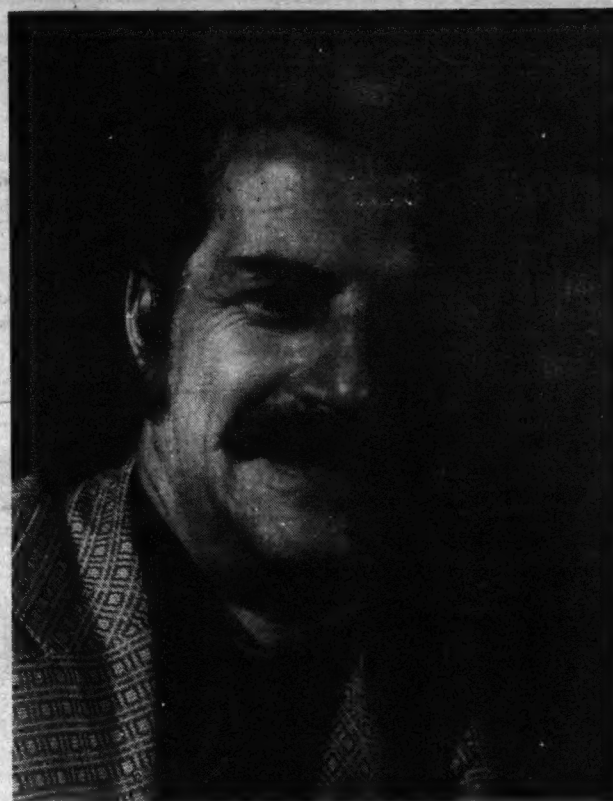
of two of their more effective parliamentarians in Laurin and Joron, and the party's failure to elect any of its Big Three of René Lévesque, Jacques Parizeau and Claude Morin. Even more of the weight than before will fall on the shoulders of Robert Burns, the former trade-union lawyer who retained his seat with a comfortable majority. It was Burns who broke the dam on the scandals involving former Liberal Labour Minister Pierre Laporte, and he should have plenty of opportunity to follow through on that attack in the next Assembly.

While Burns speaks for the left wing of the PQ, the party's right will also have a strong voice in Jacques-Yvan Morin, former head of the Estates-General of French Canada, newly elected in Sauvé riding. As a compromise, the position of parliamentary Leader of the Opposition is expected to go to Marcel Léger, a successful small businessman who was re-elected in Lafontaine.

In 1970, PQ leader René Lévesque spoke to a massive, cheering crowd in Montreal's east-end Paul Sauvé arena after the party had taken a stunning — for that election — 24 per cent of the popular vote and said that "this is a defeat that has something of the air of a victory."

There was again a crowd in the Paul Sauvé arena on October 29, but its mood was different. Defeated candidates cried on each other's shoulders. Lévesque himself was subdued.

They may not have known it then, but for the PQ this Quebec election could turn out to be a victory that had something of the air of a defeat.



Marcel Léger, expected to be the new Leader of the Opposition

Quebec: Watergate North?

Ever since 1960, John Kennedy's successful presidential campaign has been the most popular model for electoral strategists all over the world. Robert Bourassa's Quebec Liberals, however, seem to have been considerably more impressed with Richard Nixon's campaign of 1972.

Like Nixon, they held an exaggerated view of the threat to their remaining in office and took exaggerated measures to meet that threat. Like Nixon, they ended up with a huge, and perhaps unwieldy, majority on election day. And like Nixon, they may find that their mandate is not nearly so strong as they believed it to be.

Just as Watergate remained an undercurrent all through 1972, with little overt effect on the campaign, so the Quebec campaign had its own undercurrent of dirty tricks, irregular electoral lists, and American-style political bugging. Some of the incidents were in the best

Quebec tradition: one Parti Québécois scrutineer reported seeing voters come to the polls claiming to live at addresses of buildings he knew to have been demolished. Other tactics, however, were straight out of the era of Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy.

The election was conceived in scandal, as the months just before its calling were dominated by the Laporte affair, Quebec's own Pandora's Box of revelations, leaks, charges and counter-charges. On September 25, the Quebec Commission of Inquiry into Organized Crime, which the government had carefully been trying to steer away from probing into the dealings of the late Labour Minister Pierre Laporte and other Liberals with the underworld, convened briefly after its summer break and then adjourned again until mid-November. That same night Bourassa announced the dissolution of the National Assembly and the calling of the October 29 election.

On election night, Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette said that the Crime Commission would pursue its inquiry vigorously, in much the tone of President Nixon announcing that the new special Watergate prosecutor would have full White House co-operation.

Another Nixonian touch was the careful packaging and sealing of Premier Bourassa that characterized the Liberal campaign. He concentrated on radio and TV and avoided much contact with the press. Statements by the premier and other Liberal luminaries and candidates were recorded on cassettes twice a day and made available to local radio stations. Newspapermen also had to rely on the cassettes for information. As one reporter put it, "you can't ask a cassette any questions."

When Bourassa attended rallies, all was studiously orchestrated. His personal hairdresser accompanied him everywhere and made him up five and six times a day. Other stage managers always positioned the news cameras to his right, insuring that all photos and film would only capture his "good profile."

But the real Liberal campaign started last May when the government put into effect its new permanent electoral list. This law put control of the compilation of the electoral list into the hands of the governing Liberal party and the official opposition at the time, the Union Nationale.

The result was that thousands of eligible voters were left off the list, while the names of thousands of non-citizen immigrants were included, mostly in the central Montreal area. Needless to say, the immigrant vote went heavily Liberal, as it always does.

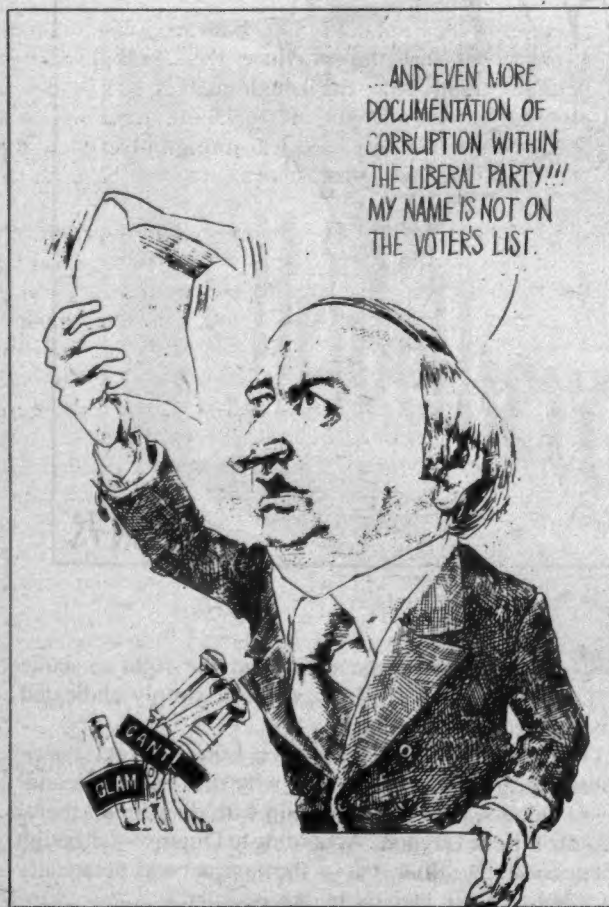
There were some 113,000 demands for revision of the electoral list in the Montreal area alone, most of them organized by the PQ. Of those, more than 74,000

were complaints by people who said they had been left off the electoral list — in the 1970 election, there had been only 80,000 such complaints in the whole province.

Many of the demands were accepted, but enough were rejected to affect the results in some close ridings. In the central Montreal riding of Mercier, where Premier Bourassa fought off a strong challenge from l'Abbé Louis O'Neill of the PQ, 1,450 PQ complaints of ineligible voters on the list were rejected. That figure represented almost three quarters of the premier's election-night majority.

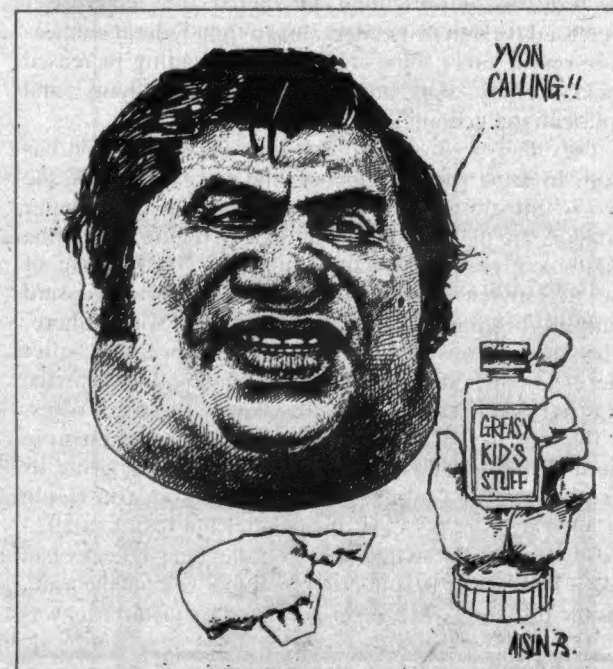
Another of Bourassa's dubious electoral adventures backfired on the premier. This was a campaign book extolling the benefits that would arise from the James Bay project. The Indians of Quebec Association, which has filed suit for an injunction stopping the project, took the position that the publication of the book could conceivably prejudice their case. Chief Justice Jules Deschênes of Quebec Superior Court thought they had a point, and ordered the premier to appear before him.

Bourassa tried to claim executive privilege — Nixon again — but was no more successful in this than his American counterpart, and the court turned him down. No date has yet been set for Bourassa's court appearance.



Gabriel Loubier, who presided over the dissolution of the once-powerful Union Nationale

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Yvon Dupuis, whose failure to build the Créditistes into a credible force was a major factor in the Liberal sweep

ance.

Perhaps the most serious allegation made against the Liberals in the campaign was that they had authorized secret electronic surveillance of political opponents. Jean-Pierre Charbonneau of *Le Devoir*, who has been the recipient of a flood of police leaks over the last few months, revealed that officials of the nationalist St. Jean Baptiste Society in Montreal had been bugged by the Quebec Provincial Police.

At the same time, *La Presse* revealed the existence of a secret government agency, called the Centre for Analysis and Documentation (CAS), reporting directly to the premier and charged with delving into subversive activities and violations of national security. One of the sources of information for CAS is, of course, the Quebec Provincial Police.

The transcripts of the SJBS tapes were part of a top secret file called "Quebec-95", which, according to Charbonneau's police sources, is a "political" dossier of information on "movements of national influence" in Quebec. Again according to the police sources, "Quebec-95" is not an isolated case.

In other words, the police are bugging not only supposedly "terrorist" groups but moderate, conservative nationalist organizations like the St. Jean Baptiste Society. And the police are also supplying information to a top-secret government body, responsible directly to Premier Bourassa.

Furthermore, Charbonneau said that the bugging of the SJBS was directed primarily toward "finding out the links tying the St. Jean Baptiste Society to the independentist movement and more particularly to the Parti Québécois."

All this only began to come out toward the end of the campaign, and thus few details are available and conclusions are necessarily uncertain. Once again, however, the pattern of a regime with an extreme fear of its political opponents emerges.

Just a year ago, at the time of his re-election, President Richard Nixon was unchallenged and seemed unchallengeable. One year later, there is considerable doubt about whether he will be able to finish out his term.

It is not beyond possibility that the same thing will happen to Robert Bourassa.

le prix de la séparation

Commandé par
Raymond Drouin
185, Mans
Shawville, Québec
Agent officiel
Candidat libéral
dans le district
de Shawville



There were at least three different varieties of "Lévesque dollar" issued during the campaign. This one was the work of the Liberal Party.

'The premier's electoral cynicism has no limit'

(from an article by Gilbert Athot in the large Quebec City daily *Le Soleil*, July 28, 1973, two months before the election was called)

* * *

The electoral cynicism of Mr. Robert Bourassa appears to have attained heights which few politicians will be able to equal in the future . . .

One of the most revealing examples occurred recently during a visit the premier made to the hydroelectric construction sites at James Bay, accompanied by a number of journalists.

Several of the reporters were dumbfounded witnesses to the following incident. Mr. Bourassa sat down at a table with some workers and began to eat an ear of corn, to show that he could put himself at the same level as simple working men and eat with them.

Suddenly, after only a few seconds, he said to the television cameramen who were filming him: "Do you have enough?" He got up right away, and didn't sit down again. He had done enough to take care of his

electoral image . . . to a point where some found it indecent . . .

In fact, the premier's electoral cynicism has no limit. He will go so far as to ask a minister to modify paragraphs in his letter of resignation so that he will be able to "cover" himself politically later on.

There is also the case of the minister of justice, Mr. Jérôme Choquette, whom the premier allowed to be seen as a sort of legalistic hardliner in the matter of the jailing of the three labour leaders, while Bourassa himself did not discourage rumours concerning his own supposed greater breadth of spirit. The same strategy was seen in the Laporte affair. Mr. Choquette had to play the villain for several weeks, while Mr. Bourassa kept the good-guy role for himself.

For the premier, to humiliate or to break an MNA or a minister, as he did in the case of the MNA Alfred Bossé on the taxi issue, and the minister Jean-Paul Allier during the public service conflict, doesn't weigh heavily if the image of his party can gain something from it . . .

Bourassa: 'Waiting for the good will of foreigners'

Unilaterally, the English-language press of Quebec declared it a confrontation of federalism versus separatism.

"Separatism the only issue in focus," said a *Montreal Gazette* headline the Saturday before the October 29 vote. "Federalism goes to the test Monday," said a *Montreal Star* headline the same day. On election day, the *Star* trumpeted that the future of a nation was at stake.

It was an interpretation very much at odds with the impression that Parti Québécois leader René Lévesque, for one, had taken great pains to create. If it was easy for the English to see the election in the stark terms of federalism versus separatism, on the French side the view of what was involved tended to be a lot more complex.

Most of the serious content of the campaign was contained in what the French-language press called "la guerre des chiffres" — the war of figures.

Whether the details of the *chiffres* that the Liberals and the PQ presented were of any help to the voter in making up his mind is dubious. But the interpretations each party presented reflected different approaches to economic development that were made extremely clear during the campaign and were at the root of what was at issue in the election.

The war of figures dates back to the latter stages of the previous Quebec election campaign, in 1970. At that time the federal Liberal party, as its intervention in the campaign, issued a document that purported to show that Quebec got more out of Confederation than it put in. The PQ answered with its own figures, which it claimed showed precisely the opposite.

Fought on that basis, it was a war nobody could win.

since each economist has his own definition of what should be included in such a calculation and what left out. And although that battle continued through the 1973 campaign, it was overshadowed by another, more genuine debate: the PQ argued that Quebec had the economic strength to go it alone, not just in terms of political independence but without the heavy dependence on foreign capital that characterizes its economy, while the Liberals insisted that the only way Quebec could expand economically was to continue to try to attract multinational corporations to the province at whatever price and by whatever means necessary.

"In Mr. Bourassa's opinion," reported the *Montreal daily La Presse* after interviewing both the premier and René Lévesque on the subject of what Quebec would be like in ten years. "Quebec in ten years could be as rich as Ontario or even richer, mostly because of the overflowing natural resources that are waiting only for the good will of foreigners to be developed."

"I have in my hands," explains Mr. Bourassa, "an untold reservoir of economic power that I intend to develop to death for the profit of Quebecers, whether it's hydroelectric power, petroleum, mines; with foreign capital, because I don't have any of my own. As soon as I have indigenous capital, I will take that capital."

In a campaign speech in the North Shore boom-town of Sept-Îles, Bourassa said that "if we didn't have the investment of multinational corporations what we would see would be an exodus of young people from this area and we can't allow that to happen . . ."

"In some cases we have resources which force them to come here, but in many cases we are competing with Ontario, the Maritimes and the U.S. and they don't have

to come. If they're taxed to the limit they won't come."

He noted that the province has "137,000 young people coming onto the labour market every year. In 1979, when the growth of the labour force decreases considerably, we will need less foreign investment than we do now, but what choice do we have at the moment?"

The attitude toward foreign capital determined the rest of the Liberal policy. "Stability" was a key word in the Liberal campaign. The federal connection was to be maintained on the basis of "le fédéralisme rentable" — profitable federalism, surely one of the less uplifting slogans on which a country has been based. Union militancy would be severely dealt with, although the premier toned down his anti-labour stance in the latter stages of the campaign after it elicited a negative reaction from his audiences and the disapproval of his own labour minister. The Parti Québécois's demands for independence were met with a promise of "cultural sovereignty" — a tacit admission that economic and political control would be abdicated to others.

It was a policy whose lineage owed more to Maurice Duplessis, the Union Nationale *chef* of the 'forties and 'fifties, than to Bourassa's Liberal predecessor Jean Lesage. And in the best Duplessis tradition, Bourassa stumped the province in the last days of the campaign and exhorted voters to vote "du bon bord" — on the winning side. "It's more convenient to have a deputy 'du bon bord' than in the Opposition," he explained to voters in Sainte-Marie-de-Beauce.

In contrast, the Parti Québécois hesitantly offered a program of economic sovereignty.

It was the PQ that took most of the initiatives in the war of figures. Early in the campaign, in an elaborate

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**Aujourd'hui,
je vote pour
la seule équipe
prête à former
un vrai
gouvernement.**

**En 1975,
par référendum,
je déciderai
de l'avenir
du Québec.**

Une chose à la fois! Chaque chose en son temps.



**Je vote Parti Québécois.
Je vote pour le vrai**

As this PQ newspaper ad indicated, a vote for the PQ in 1973 was not so much a vote for independence as a willingness to consider it.

presentation designed to resemble an official budget speech, Lévesque and the PQ's chief financial expert Jacques Parizeau presented the party's budget for the first year of independence. Later, Parizeau released a government document of great significance that had been leaked to the PQ — Quebec's national accounts for the last twenty-five years.

Both events attracted wide publicity, although their ultimate electoral wisdom was a subject of debate in the election-night post mortems. They both made clear that the PQ was staking out an economic territory considerably to the left of that occupied by Premier Bourassa. But particularly in the area where Bourassa was so explicit, the attitude toward foreign capital, the PQ policy contained an element of vagueness — perhaps, for electoral purposes, a deliberate one.

The economic argument

In the budget, which repatriated to Quebec all the revenues collected within its borders and redirected federal expenditures such as defence into a variety of social measures, the PQ foresaw little change in the level of foreign investment in Quebec. It included little in the way of a reduction in the tax advantages held by large corporations; in the party's own description, PQ government would effect "the disappearance of part of the fiscal privileges of certain categories of enterprises."

Eric Kierans, Lévesque's former colleague in the Lesage Liberal government of the early sixties, commented that "the Parti Québécois intends to superimpose democratic socialism on an unchanged private capitalist system of production. This is a neat trick but it cannot be done. Nor is it democratic socialism. If the corporate community were to buy the soothing syrup of no increases in taxes — don't hold your breath on this — the burden of financing the expanded social services would then fall directly on personal incomes."

In its interpretation of the national accounts, however, the PQ gave evidence of a considerably greater breadth of economic vision.

The national accounts did not perhaps have the impact they deserved. The PQ had released so many documents showing Quebec at an economic disadvantage that many people thought this was just another salvo in the sterile debate over whether federalism is or is not *rentable*.

It was, in fact, something quite different. It was a portrait of the Quebec economy that showed that over the last twenty-five years Quebec had been a net exporter of capital to the tune of \$10 billion — in other words, said the PQ, Quebec had more than enough capital to finance its own development.

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Lévesque said a PQ government would take steps to "channel this surplus of capital" back into the Quebec economy. It would admit foreign capital on the government's terms, and not on its own terms as advocated by the Bourassa Liberals.

These differing economic policies represented a deeper difference between the two parties than the federalism-versus-separatism dichotomy posed by Montreal's English papers. Although the PQ has not wavered in its stated commitment to political sovereignty for Quebec, that particular plank in its platform, once the very basis for its existence, has occupied a lower and lower position on its scale of priorities.

The independence policy

A vote for the PQ in 1973 was not so much a vote for independence as a willingness to consider it. "Today, I'm voting for the only party ready to form a real government," said a PQ ad that appeared in every French paper in the province just before the election. "In 1975, by referendum, I will decide on the future of Quebec. One thing at a time! Everything in its own time."

The clear statement that independence would be undertaken only after a referendum was a departure from the PQ's previous position, and also from a plank in the official party platform. There was, however, another plank in the platform that said that the constitution of an independent Quebec would be decided by a referendum. Since it would be impossible to proclaim independence without a constitution, that gave Lévesque the out he needed to tell voters nothing precipitous would happen the morning after a PQ victory.

Another PQ ad said, "On October 30, if the Parti Québécois was elected the previous day, Quebec will still be a Canadian province."

• Present federal laws will continue to apply in Quebec.

• Quebec taxpayers will continue to pay their federal taxes.

• Our currency will still be the Canadian dollar.

• There will be no national boundaries between Quebec and the other provinces."

The ad goes on to explain how a PQ government would call for a vote of the National Assembly on the principle of independence, negotiate the terms of sovereignty and association with Ottawa and prepare a new constitution to be submitted to a referendum in two years.

In the meantime, it would address itself to four immediate priorities: the repeal of bill 63, the school-language law that is a nationalistic sticking point for many Quebecers; a winter-works program to mitigate winter unemployment; higher family allowances; and action against inflation. Of these, only the first-named is even remotely related to the nationalism that was supposed to be the PQ's driving force.

The fuzziness of the independence question was not directed as a sop toward frightened English voters, but was a recognition that there were many French-speaking voters who would be happier about voting PQ if they didn't have to make up their minds on independence right away.

"Some consider it necessary," wrote *Le Devoir* editorialist Laurent Laplante two days before the election (each of the paper's four editorial writers was given a chance to express his own opinion: two came out for the Liberals, two for the PQ), "to situate independence at the very heart of the current electoral debate. This vision of things has the advantage of clarity. In voting for the Parti Québécois, the elector would cast a fully lucid vote in favour of independence. Conversely, for anyone who does not wish independence, it would become impossible to support the Parti Québécois."

"For my part, I refuse to participate at this point in a hardening of positions of this sort. I will vote in favour of the Parti Québécois even though I still entertain certain doubts about independence. Why? To signify my support for the only political grouping which seems to me to be respecting the minimum rules of democratic life."

Significantly, Lévesque himself said in Chicoutimi in the last week of the campaign that he was convinced that the PQ would win the election easily if it didn't have to "be the vehicle for that which we believe to

be a necessity for Quebec, that is independence."

He elaborated: "If we were not condemned — and I think it's a very fruitful condemnation — to be the vehicle for independence I believe the PQ might have been in power since 1970, but it's a sure thing that it would be in power next Monday."

"On every street corner there are people who tell us: 'We regret not being able to be with you because we are afraid. For all the rest, we would with you.'"

Eric Kierans reported that Lévesque himself had been in favour of dropping the independence plank from the platform entirely, but was overruled by the party executive.

It is too early to tell how PQ strategists will interpret the success of the new approach to independence in the light of the election results. But it is clear that there is a growing feeling within the party that while much will have to change in the political and economic relations between Quebec and English Canada, there is more than one option that might be acceptable to a PQ government.

The smug English Canadian conclusion that "separatism is dead" found little to justify it in the election results. PQ strength is too persistent and too widespread to interpret the election as unambiguously a victory for federalism and a defeat for the Parti Québécois. The future of "separatism" as such is, however, in doubt.

In the immediate aftermath of the election, there was a chorus of calls for the PQ to drop the independence plank from its platform entirely. Most of these calls were from highly suspect sources. Premier Bourassa said on election night that "it is possible that the PQ might change its stand for independence in view of its defeat tonight." The next day the *Toronto Globe and Mail* chimed in that "it is not impossible to imagine a Parti Québécois gradually tempering the arguments of absolute separatism and looking for a more general constituency as a centre-left party..."

Whether such a party would be any more palatable to the *Globe and Mail* is questionable, and has little to do with whether or not the PQ moves in that direction. But the PQ has left the door to such a possibility open, and it only remains to be seen whether the party will now march through that open door.



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Hunting as "the right to feed myself"

by Louis Bollo

The day Adam and Eve got the boot and were forced to leave the garden of Eden was probably the day that hunting began.

And through all those years from then until now, hunting has for the most part, become nonessential to the survival of mankind. It has simply been replaced by the cool, calculating, and efficient killing of animals to suit the needs of society.

The modern day hunter springs from the same basic stock that no doubt kept this race plentiful enough to be where it is today. To be a proficient hunter in those days was to reach the top of the social ladder. It meant that you were the best provider of the group, and the bravest because the weapons of the day were hardly capable of incapacitating a dying pumpkin let alone animals many times their strength and ferocity.

We are now left with the maxim that the appreciation of hunters falls proportionately with the social advancement of a society. This effect can be easily witnessed by the bad publicity that hunters receive yearly through all aspects of the media.

Why has hunting fallen into such disrepute? Prime amongst these reasons is the very act of killing a wild animal. This is an age of ecological, and natural awareness. Although the majority of society seldom lifts a finger to aid the cause, they certainly do a lot of emotional talking on the subject.

The brunt of their arguments is that the hunting and killing of animals is a useless slaughter of things natural. If killing animals is a useless slaughter, and beyond the intelligence and dignity of modern man, then where in the name of heaven did that bacon and sausage you ate this morning come from?

The majority of hunters work hard for their game, and the process of getting their meat from the field to the table sometimes involves months of planning, walking for miles, considerable investment, and a strong back to carry his game out to a road. And more often than not, he returns empty handed.

The hunter pays for the privilege of doing all of the above, including killing the animal.

The city hunter walks into a store, pays to have the animal killed through his food bill, and later, on a full stomach of meat, waxes philosophic about the cruelty of killing helpless animals.

The hunter in the woods is as far from the "slaughterhouse" image projected on him as Nixon is from honesty. The hunter must often hit a vital spot no bigger than a tin can at ranges of hundreds of yards to bring meat to his table.

At the supermarket slaughterhouse, the animal is led into a pen, and either shot between the eyes from three feet, or electrocuted on the spot. It would seem that only the vegetarians can make

a good case on the killing of animals.

Another reason for the public disgust over hunting is the behavior of those on the lunatic fringe of the hunting fraternity. But he is a product of our advanced society, not the sport of hunting.

The majority of the lunatic hunters caught in the act of running down animals in helicopters, and snow mobiles, wounding hundreds of animals, and blasting all he can, including the odd human being, are products of modern day society. Their hunting skills are decidedly dulled, so they follow our society's penchant for doing things the easy way, making the kill a 100% probability.

This is where hunting ceases to be a sport, and becomes a slaughter.

But they are a minority, and just as the occasional drug ravaged teenager does not represent the majority of youth, neither does the lunatic hunter represent all hunters.

Since we are an industrial, money oriented society, the industry of hunting bears looking at.

In license sales alone, Canadian hunters spent two million dollars in 1970-71. Couple this with the amount of money spent on guns and ammunition, camping gear, guide fees, gasoline, and other related items, the figure easily reaches the fifty million dollar mark. That's a large enough figure to warm the heart of any competent economist. And these license fees and taxes on firearms are spent on maintaining game levels, administering the hunts, and preserving the ecological balance of suffering areas.

The rifle is a cause for concern for



most people. They seem to feel that half of Canada will be soon annihilated unless rifles are banned. Accidents will happen, that's why swimming, and automobiles, and snowmobiles, and cigarettes, and alcohol, and skiing, and using bathtubs have never been banned.

The problem with hunting lies in the lunatic equipped with a lethal weapon. We need new laws, badly. At present, the credentials required to buy a rifle are not much different than those required to buy a box of popcorn. What is needed is extensive testing and instruction in the use of a rifle, mandatory membership in a gun club and the power to revoke one's privilege to own a

rifle if he should demonstrate inability to use it properly.

I've hunted for over 10 years, and the act of killing an animal doesn't disgust me at all. Leaving it there to rot, instead of using it for its meat and hide, does.

And in case you still think hunting is a ridiculous pastime, the average cost of a butchered moose, sitting in a hunter's freezer comes to (get ready Safeway goers) 10 to 15 cents a pound. I think I prefer the right to feed myself without mortgaging my life away, to feeding the grocery industry.

Happy hunting everybody.



Labatt's Blue smiles along with you.

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Citadel Play Fails to Impress

by D. T. Bouzek

Edmonton has just unwittingly hosted a Harold Pinter festival. I've seen three major works by the contemporary British dramatist in the last week. Unfortunately, the only one of these performances still running is the Citadel's production of *The Caretaker*.

The programme states that *The Caretaker* is about "three men in a room". A young man, Aston, brings an old derelict, Davies, back to his flat. After a series of encounters between the two, and with Aston's brother, Mick, the old man is told to leave. Beyond that there is no real plot in the linear sense. Pinter shows us the three characters in interaction - their dreams, terror, pasts, and above all, their mutual struggle to shape events to their own ends. It is, accordingly, the characters that are the key to the action.

Of all Pinter works *The Caretaker* presents the most concrete information about its characters. In later Pinter, past experiences are veiled and uncertain. Compare the clinical detail of Aston's stint in a mental institution to the mere hints of a lesbian relationship in *Old Times*. Similarly, while no two perceptions of events are completely contradictory in *Caretaker*, they become so in *Old Times*. Because of this psychological detail that roots its characters positively in past and present, the early Pinter play is more accessible to an audience used to realistic character and situation.

All of which is not to say that the characters do not indulge in some particularly peculiar behavior. Silence and action meld in the script to produce a feeling of uneasiness and menace. Volumes have been written trying to give the actions precise interpretation, and have uniformly failed. Any precise meaning negates the dominant Pinter impression, which is one

of mystery - meaning tantalizingly withheld, fragmentarily revealed, as truth so often is in life.

Unfortunately audiences trained in western rationality sometimes have difficulty when confronted with something which remains resolutely inexplicable. This difficulty frequently manifests itself as hostility.

Schizophrenic fears

I get the feeling that this was the fear of the Citadel board of directors. Not only is *The Caretaker* the Pinter play whose mystery is most mitigated by the accessibility of its characters, but the interpretation adopted seems to be bent on making the play even easier to take. Most of the conceptual decisions taken by director Richard Ouzounian point toward the use of humour to soften any possible harsh reaction. We can accept the irrational if it's funny.

This decision has massive repercussions for the production. To begin with, for comic effect the director speeds up the pace enormously. He rides completely over the pauses, so we often get what resembles the snappy action of a farce. Likewise he flattens out the characters to one dimension: Aston is the wood-block sanded ex-mental patient; Davies is a derelict worthy of 96th street; Mick is a fifties tough straight out of *The Wild One*.

Each of these stereotypes has ample comic possibilities, which the actors exploit admirably. Matthew Walker as Davies, for example, creates humour that touches truth by turning his "thank you" into a formula perfected by years of begging. In a different vein Robin Marshall does some fine Brando parody, which intentional or not, is very funny.

The director also supplies funny business, such as a bag tossing sequence, to keep the comedy going.

The problem is that the whole script does not allow itself to be played for

laughs, so the interpretation begins to fall apart by the end of the second act. A major element that has been obscured in the drive for comedy makes its absence felt, and destroys the production as a whole. This element is the desperate seriousness of the power struggle between the characters. Without the establishment of such a struggle there can be none of the dramatic character progression that could hold the audience's interest when the stereotypes wear thin.

Without the pauses we are not given enough chance to see how each of the characters wants possession of the space, and attempts to manipulate others to obtain it. There is never enough time to see Davies trying to make alliances with each brother in order to establish his security in the room, and, if possible, to take sole possession. It is only if we see this plotting that we can understand Davies' disintegration at the end, when he realizes all his manoeuvring has come to nought.

Appalling directorial move

This critical lack of attention to relationships occurs again and again. In an appalling directorial move Ouzounian has Aston's long mental institution speech delivered to a lying Davies, who is gradually eliminated from the scene by selective lighting. By this choice the director not only robs us of a second reaction that could have made Aston's monologue more interesting, but also makes nonsense out of Davies' ability to use the information as a weapon in the next scene.

The fact that there is no underlying seriousness is even reflected in the set. One assumes the director wanted an unrealistic environment to re-inforce his comic thrust. Pure realism would not give us enough distance from the characters to laugh at them. Certainly the lack of walls, and the abrupt, statement-making, light changes created this unreality. However, in so doing, they eliminated the possibility of us understanding the very concrete need the characters demonstrate for the room. It is difficult to understand the fuss made over leaving or decorating a room that is never quite there. Tim Waters should nonetheless, be credited with doing a superb job of designing what was desired.

So, in the end, I was left unsatisfied. The play is too long to hold up as a one dimensional farce no matter how fast it plays. Since I was offered



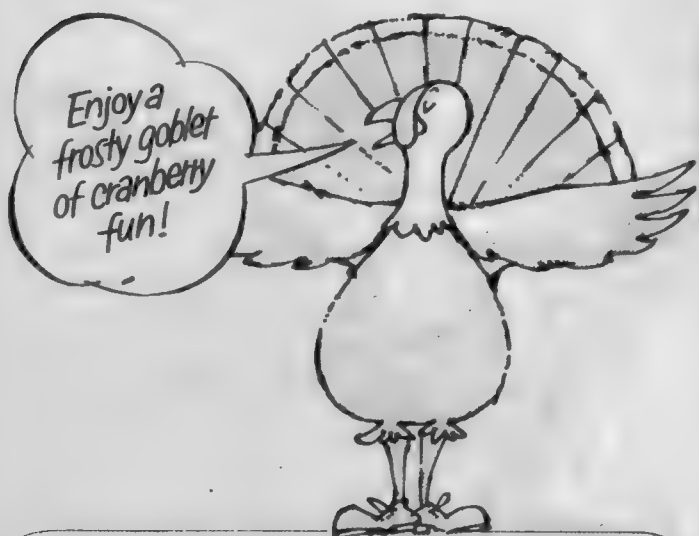
Playwright Harold Pinter

no alternative source of interest by character relationships and development, I became increasingly bored.

When a character is directed so as to tell me everything about himself on his first entrance I see no reason to watch him for another two acts, no matter what variations he manages. So it is, lamentably, at the Citadel.

Ironically, since there is no change, actions, such as the smashing of the Buddha, or the final breakdown, become even less comprehensible than they might have been.

Consequently, what should be one of Pinter's most accessible plays became the least accessible of the three I saw.



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French theatre opens season with a winner

Had this week been last week we would have said, "Go and see Zone, it's good."

Unfortunately it's all over, but if the performance and production of this, the first in the current season of plays to be performed by the Theatre Français d'Edmonton, is anything to go by, we can look forward to other delightful evenings in the future.

One of us did not speak or understand French, which provided a novel experience, but the storyline in Zone is so strong that losing track of the plot only happened now and again, and then only briefly. And what was gained through the music of the speech ably compensated for the lack in verbal understanding.

This was especially true of the second act, the interrogation scene, where the high-speed repartee between the three lawmen and each of the members of the gang, sounded like a fascinating piece of avant-garde voice composition, as the question and answer exchange grew and diminished in intensity.

The story of Zone concerns the camaraderie of five young people who, in Québec of the early '50's, choose a life outside that law which will only allow them a squalid existence inside their 'zone' if they try to work within it. To work outside the law, smuggling contraband cigarettes across the U.S. - Québec border, does at least contain the possibility for fulfillment of a dream.

It's a gamble, the risks are high, the chances of success low, and yet—and yet that very life itself brings the reward which they cannot expect otherwise, the opportunity to live, love and laugh together as the real social beings society would not allow them to be.

However, society is rarely so easily bucked. The group is young and though Tarzan, the leader, speaks about freedom and happiness, they still tend to see themselves as society sees them, as delinquents who are doing wrong rather than right.

The values of the society they try to reject are still very much with them and thus they fail to fully appreciate the positive character of their relationship to each other, which might have seen them through the crisis which is sure to come.

Passepartout is unable to rid himself of the jealousy he has of Tarzan and gets himself caught after picking the pocket of a detective. From there to the final denouement is but a matter of time, but it takes us through the brilliant interrogation scene, which leaves the members of the gang fumbling and humiliated and pointing the finger at Tarzan as brain of the whole operation.

Tarzan is imprisoned and the others

allowed to return to the 'zone' of what seems must be their inevitable existence, that area of life especially reserved for the underprivileged by the privileged. However, Tarzan escapes, and returns to his friends, ending the play on an ambiguous note.

Life is not predictable, each of our 'zones' is not inevitable and with courage and passion perhaps... but here Québec playwright Marcel Dube, rightly leaves us. And he leaves Moineau, played by Robert Tremblay gently playing his harmonica, Tit-Noir, played with delight by Jean Johnson, Ciboulette, played with love and sensitivity by Simone Doucette, Passepartout, played

treacherously by René Aubin and Tarzan, played with strength and assurance by André Roy, to work out their destiny for themselves.

The direction of Richard Mageau, with assistance from France Levasseur-Ouiment, was richly enhanced by very effective stage props. Our thanks to all the cast for providing a fine evening's entertainment and food for later contemplation. We think we can expect further fine performances from this dramatic personae.

Go and see them next time around—even if you do not understand French.
by Sid 'n Sidey Truscott

Dr. P. J. Gaudet

Dr. D. G. Kot

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Cries and Whispers : non-verbal intensity

Ingmar Bergman proves the intensity of the power of the non-verbal in his newest movie, "Cries and Whispers", now appearing in Edmonton at the Roxy Theatre.

Bergman weaves his movie as a microcosmic tapestry. He uses few threads and few colors: only four main characters, all women, are used to complete his idea.

The four male characters in the movie are given minor parts, and their parts are those of male stereotypes. The men are hard, cold, calculating figures. Only the priest shows any trace of emotion, leaving his hard male shell for no more than a brief moment to express a more feminine side of his nature as he sheds a tear for dead Agnes.

Bergman's characters reveal a hierarchy of personalities that can be assessed best in terms of a masculine - feminine continuum. Karin's husband assumes his position at the extreme masculine edge of the personality continuum. His is the role of exploiter, as he preys on all that is good in the other personalities, gradually extracting and corrupting the pure elements, taking all while contributing nothing.

Karin, the closest person to him, reflects his personality in her interactions with the other women.

The doctor represents a slightly more perceptive masculine figure, and thus a slightly more alive, slightly more feminine personality. He is able to detect and analyze change in the other

characters. His role is one of realizing corruption and its consequences.

However, he is able neither to cure the corruption nor even to reverse its direction towards degradation, since he is not aware of the causes of the corruption pervading the other personalities. This aspect of his character becomes particularly evident as he intimately examines changes in Maria's face, but only as changes. His cognizance is no more than superficial, and it is only Maria who perceives the cause of change,

not strong enough

Although Maria shows some awareness of the problem in the movie, she is not strong enough to escape the exploitation imposed upon her. Rather, she attempts to function within the prison of exploitation the masculine figures have constructed, but she fails as she tries to break away from such a cage.

Maria, then, realizes both the cause and the effects of the corruption, but she is unable to act to change the status quo. This becomes most evident in her encounter with the dead Agnes, as she attempts to open communication with the corpse. She becomes most free during this interaction, but she is quickly returned to an awareness of the old values of the masculine system, and at this point she begins a very desperate escape

from the corpse and from freedom.

In the final scene, it becomes clear that Maria has resigned herself to an acceptance of the pretense of communication. She accepts Karin's criticism that communication is childish, and resolves to become mature.

Maria's husband stereotypes the very weak male. His emotional load makes him unable to cope when the corruption of the masculine system backfires on him, even though he is willing to function within the system up to that point. He realizes then that he is not the fittest, and resigns himself to non-survival, thus paralleling Maria's inability to change the status quo.

Agnes, in her illness, is the center of the Bergman microcosm of this film. The two sisters, Maria and Karin, are brought together by the nearing death of their oldest sister Agnes. Agnes is the one personality with the ability to communicate, as she is the only woman who has not been directly exploited in the masculine system.

Her communication is only with one other woman, however, and it induces a real response only in Anna. Her attempts at communication with her sisters find only very superficial responses.

symbolically fired

Agnes' physical death is not enough to finalize her attempts to initiate or maintain communication within the relationship between her sisters.

Even as a corpse, Agnes makes a final attempt to teach her sisters to communicate, and though she fails so that communication itself finally dies, it seems the surviving sisters are more

dead for their inability to communicate than Agnes, who is finally buried.

Anna, the maid, has the greatest ability to communicate, but her obedience to the system prevents her from reaching to the others all she knows. She actively communicates with those who allow her the privilege (Agnes) but does not really reach the others. After Agnes' death, Anna is symbolically fired from her job at the house, under the directions of the main masculine exploiters.

In one word, "Cries and Whispers" is "atechnical masterpiece". Visual imagery is strongly built into the fibre of the film. No irrelevant details enter any frame. Only those elements Bergman wants included are allowed on the screen.

The homogeneity of the images supports the liberation of dialogue, thus allowing a very complex subject its rather realistic psychological depiction. Psychological details are not spared for chance details on the screen. The screenplay is so tightly woven that an analysis can not be obtained just from a single viewing of the film.

The acting is no less than outstanding in this film. Perhaps the most impressive acting is in the portrayal of Agnes by Harriet Anderson.

We suggest that the problem of communication between human beings is thoroughly as complex as it appears represented in the film, and a more just review might thus be left to "JIM MCDANIEL, CN (TELE) COMMUNICATIONS EXPERT, AND HIS CREW. FOR ANY PROBLEM IN COMMUNICATIONS THEY'LL COME IN AND DO AN ANALYSIS."

by Karl Bohlin and speraresb.

CKUA high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

MONDAY (November 5)

5:00 A.M. THE EYEOPENER:

Music, mostly, with news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.

Bill Coull

7:00 A.M. CONCERT AT NINE:

Morning concert hour.

Tony Dillon-Davis

1:30 A.M. HOT OFF THE STREET:

Conversation with Peter Boothroyd, coordinator of the Edmonton Social Planning Council.

Laurie Coleman

4:00 P.M. THE RUSH HOUR:

Rock, blues, pop, jazz.

Bob Chelmsick

6:30 P.M. THE POLITICS OF THE FAMILY:

A prominent psychiatrist and author unravels the knots.

DR. R.D. Ling

TUESDAY (November 6)

7:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:

Conversation with Joey Smallwood.

Dorothy Dahlgren

8:00 P.M. EDUCATION FOR SURVIVAL:

A discussion of possible solutions to our environmental problems.

Studs Terkel

9:00 P.M. THE STUDS TERKEL SHOW:

An anthology of music and poetry dealing with the human loss in war.

Holger Petersen

10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE CO:

Featuring Sonny Terry and Brownie McGhee.

Sev Sabourin

WEDNESDAY (November 7)

6:30 A.M. CONSUMER NEWS:

Ruth Woods, President, Alberta Branch, Consumers' Association of Canada.

Dorothy Dahlgren

7:30 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:

30 minutes of news and commentary.

Carl Noack

8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY:

Eugene Ormandy conducting. Beethoven: Symphony No. 8; Symphony No. 9.

Sev Sabourin

11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW:

Jazz.

Sev Sabourin

THURSDAY (November 8)

8:00 P.M. JAZZ INTERACTIONS:

Conversation and music of a live concert given in Edmonton by pianist Mike Moch, with George McFetridge, piano; John Toulson, bass; Buff Allen, drums.

Marc Vasey

9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:

Music by Handel, Prokofiev and Janacek.

Matt Hedley

10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE CO:

2nd of two programs featuring Sonny Terry & Brownie McGhee.

Holger Petersen

12:05 A.M. STILL OF THE NIGHT:

Major works from the concert repertoire.

Sev Sabourin

FRIDAY (November 9)

5:35 P.M. FILM REVIEW:

Billboard of current films.

Stephen Scobie

8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:

Eugene Ormandy conducting. Daniel Epstein, piano. Wagner: Prelude to Die Meistersinger; Schuman: New England Triptych; People's Republic of China: The Yellow River Concerto; Brahms: Symphony No. 1.

Don Gillis & Carl Noack

10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:

News, views, commentaries and weekly news review.

SATURDAY (November 10)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION: A discussion of the problems of teacher training.

11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:

Music from "Blitz"

Murray Davis

4:05 P.M. POST-MODERN MUSIC:

A program of avant-garde jazz.

Marc Vasey

9:00 P.M. H.P. SAUCE:

Featuring Perth County Conspiracy.

Holger Petersen

SUNDAY (November 11)

11:15 A.M. THE OLD DISC JOCKEY:

Music from the big-band era.

Neil Freeman

12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:

Discussion of the problems of nationality at sea.

2:30 P.M. BY CORRESPONDENCE:

Program of the Correspondence School Branch, Department of Education.

7:10 P.M. SPEAKER OF THE WEEK:

Prominent speakers taped in Edmonton.

9:00 P.M. BOOMS AND BUFFOONS:

This week the insanities of the original boons.

Andu Smith

American film theatre

By Zonia Keywan

A new addition to the local film and theatre scene this season is the American Film Theatre.

This is a series of eight films based on plays, and it looks very promising indeed. It includes such fine plays as Albee's *A Delicate Balance*, Pinter's *The Homecoming*, Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*, Chekov's *Three Sisters*, O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*, and others.

The production of this series, according to the general producer, Ely Landau, is the result of his observation "that the standard practices of the American film establishment do not favour the marketing of more discriminating and thoughtful types of films." A glance at any daily listing of films in the newspaper will attest to the truth of that statement, and a series of quality films will certainly make a welcome change.

The American Film Theatre kicked off its season last Monday with its first offering, Pinter's *The Homecoming*.

I won't say much about the play or about Pinter's theatre because a great deal has already been said and written about this playwright. And Edmonton

audiences have been generously exposed to Pinter this fall with the recent productions of *Old Times* at Theatre 3 and *The Caretaker* at the Citadel.

The Homecoming contains all the basic ingredients of a Pinter play: the very realistic English working class setting, characters and speech; the vicious and brutal dialogue, which is, at the same time, very humorous; the long, significant pauses; the lack of explanation of what is happening.

The basic action in the play is very simple: Teddy, the oldest son of an English working-class family, who has made it as a philosophy professor in America, returns to England with his wife Ruth, to visit his father, brothers and uncle whom he has not seen for years.

His return sets off a number of strange twists in the action, and revelations about each of the characters and their relationships with each other. The play ends with Teddy returning to America, while Ruth remains to take her place in the all-male family as resident mother/wife/whore.

As usual, Pinter focuses not so much on the events, which are minimal, but on the interrelations between the characters.

continued on page 17

The HOVEL
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Stephen Bishop: renowned London pianist, playing with Edmonton Symphony Nov. 10 and 11.

continued from page 16

It would be difficult to find a serious fault with this production of *The Homecoming*. The direction and the acting are excellent: one can hardly imagine the play presented differently. The director, Peter Hall, and most of the cast were involved in the first production of *The Homecoming* at the Aldwych Theatre in 1965, and their intimate knowledge and understanding of the play are apparent.

My only quarrel with Hall's rendering of *The Homecoming* is that it over-emphasized the strangeness of it all, while underplaying the realistic, "slice-of-life" quality of the play. The visual effect of the film is too stark and unreal. Instead of an ordinary, comfortable but shabby English working class home, we are presented with a very bleak, surrealistic set: a most extraordinary house, very sparsely furnished in sepulchral tones of black, white and grey. No colour is allowed to intrude even in the costumes of the characters.

The whole point of Pinter's plays is that they are both realistic and un-

realistic at the same time. The strangeness should be allowed to intrude on its own, against a very realistic background. It should not be overplayed. Judging by the first production, this series of films will be well worth seeing.

There is, unfortunately, one drawback: the prohibitive price of a season ticket. It is obvious that the American Film Theatre is interested not only in art, but in making a good profit as well. Ticket prices for the series are \$28 for evening performances, and \$20 for matinees. Individual performances are even more expensive - \$4.50 for evenings, and \$3.50 for matinees.

The high prices may account for the fact that when I saw the play, on Tuesday afternoon, the audience consisted of only about twenty people.

However, if you feel you can afford it, I would advise you to see at least one of these films. They are being shown one Monday and Tuesday of each month, from October to May, at both the Meadowlark and the Londonderry cinemas.

Arts Notes

On Thursday, November 8, at 8:00 pm, a Student's Forum on "Theatre in Canada: Its Development and Future" will be held in the SUB Theatre on the U of A campus.

The Forum will be chaired by professor Tom Peacocke and will include George Ryga, the author of the *Ecstasy* of Rita Joe; John Neville, artistic director of the Citadel Theatre; Powys Thomas, an actor with the Stratford Festival troupe; Mark Schoenberg, artistic director of Theatre 3; Jean-Marcel Duciaume of the Theatre Francais d'Edmonton; and Jack McCreath, supervisor of the drama division for the provincial Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation.

* * *

For one time only National Film Theatre will be presenting separate programmes on Thursday and Friday.

On 8 November three short films from the 1920's and 30's will be presented. Rene Clair's *Entr'Acte* will head off the bill. *Entr'Acte* is a typical example of the Dada spirit of mockery and unreality. Dada was a French literary and artistic movement of the 1910's and 20's which stressed the absurd and the surreal.

On 9 November a 1929 German film, *People On Sunday* will be screened. Billy Wilder and Fred Zimmerman both worked on the film and thus linking it to the modern film industry.

The Thursday show begins at 7 p.m. at the Southgate Library and the Friday screening at the Central Library, will also start at the same time.

Moviegoers who resent increasingly high ticket prices should remember that admittance is free to all NFT/Edmonton films. The NFT is showing many old classics which cannot be seen elsewhere.

The Edmonton Folk Music Club will be holding a special workshop on Medieval music on 13 November at 8 p.m.

Host of the evening will be Sheila MacDonald. A Madrigal choir, some wild ensembles, and possibly a harp will feature.

Larry Saidman of the EFC promises that the workshop will be "exciting" and "sexually stimulating".

Admission is free though contributions are fervently sought in order to cover hall rental and sound system costs. For more info phone 432-8516.

* * *

In a week's time the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra will be presenting a veritable Beethoven Festival. The concert programme is entirely devoted to Beethoven and works include Symphony No. 4 in B Flat, the Overture to *The Creatures of Prometheus*, and Concerto for Piano and Orchestra No. 1 in C Major.

Lawrence Leonard, from central Canada, will be guest conductor. Stephen Bishop, well known in London musical circles will be the solo pianist.

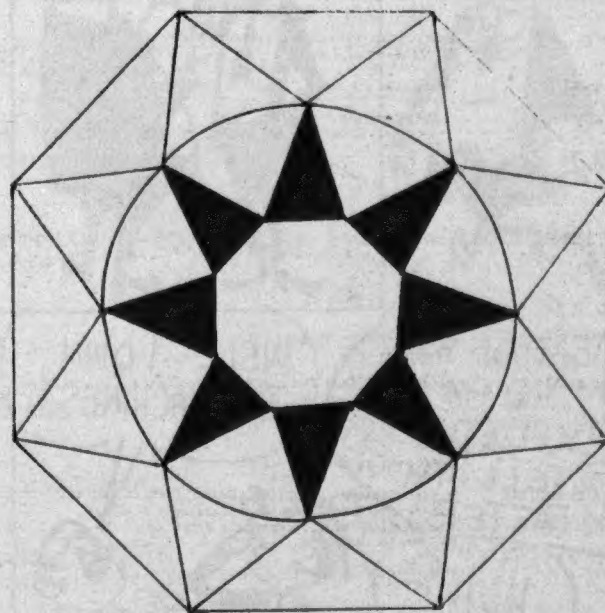
There will be one performance 10 November at 8:30 p.m. and a matinee 11 November at 2:30 p.m. Site for the concert will be the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium.

Tickets range from \$3.50 to \$6.50 but Rush Tickets can be purchased one hour before concert time at the Jubilee Auditorium. A Rush Ticket for non-students is \$2.00 and for students \$1.00.

For information and tickets either phone the Symphony Box Office at 433-2020 or The Box Office, for all Bay Stores, at 424-0121.

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LETTERS PAGE

Poundmaker

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Rowley Defends Party

Dear POUNDMAKER collective:

In reference to POUNDMAKER's October 9 article on "Gay Alliance Towards Equality", I would suggest that writer Eugene Plawiuk give up his masquerade as political non-partisan, and admit his anti-Communism, and inability to relate facts where Communists are concerned.

Plawiuk states that during the 1972 federal election campaign Communist candidates "copped out" and ignored questions posed by GATE spokesperson Michael Roberts. This is a lie.

On every occasion I answered Mr. Roberts, saying that the Communist Party of Canada favoured an end to the persecution and prosecution of homosexuals, providing that the individuals concerned were consenting adults, and so forth. Specifically on the question of "liberalizing" immigration laws, I said that the CPC has been fighting for many years to do this so that many persons now excluded would be eligible for citizenship, visas, work permits, etc.

I do not recall whether or what the so-called "Marxist-Leninist" candidate responded to these questions, but as confusion is their game, perhaps some were confused.

Plawiuk's opportunist and anti-Communist remarks lead me to conclude that he is as confused as George Mantor.

Liz Rowley
CPC Candidate, 1972
Edmonton-Strathcona

(Editor's note: E. Plawiuk only reported the statements of members of GATE on this matter. Perhaps Mr. Roberts had his questions answered by Ms. Rowley, however the GATE collective stated that they received no response from the CP during the election.)

Wobblies Ride Again

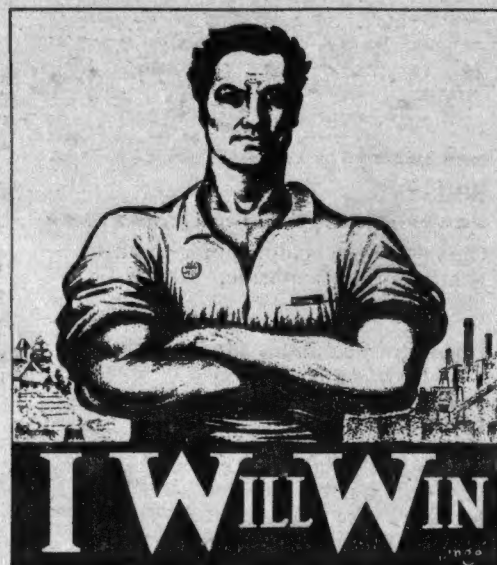
Dear Poundmaker Collective:

We would like to inform you and your readers of the fight now wvolving at the Artistic Woodworks in Toronto. The IWW (Industrial Workers of the World) Toronto branch has had its members and fellow Wobblies from Kitchener on the picket lines with the striking workers. Many of the Wobs are in the rank and file of the CTCU local at the Artistic Woodwork, and thus not just outside sympathisers. The situation on the line is intolerable, daily forty or fifty police charge into the picket line and supporter, as carloads of scabs bust through the line and roar into the plant. Picketers have been brutally assaulted and manhandled in the police stations and in paddy wagons.

So far (Thursday) 79 of the strikers have been arrested, two of them members of the IWW. Fellow worker Ted Whittaker was defending himself in a police charge and was arrested for common assault on police officers. The other worker was Bill Lewis who was charged with one count of common assault on the South African boss at Artistic (he claims Lewis kicked him in the ass).

The fees that our fellow workers have to pay for their legal defence is running between \$150 and \$600 each. These are the cases of only two of the 79 who have been arrested. The CTCU (with supporters from the IWW) has formed a defence committee and Strike support committee.

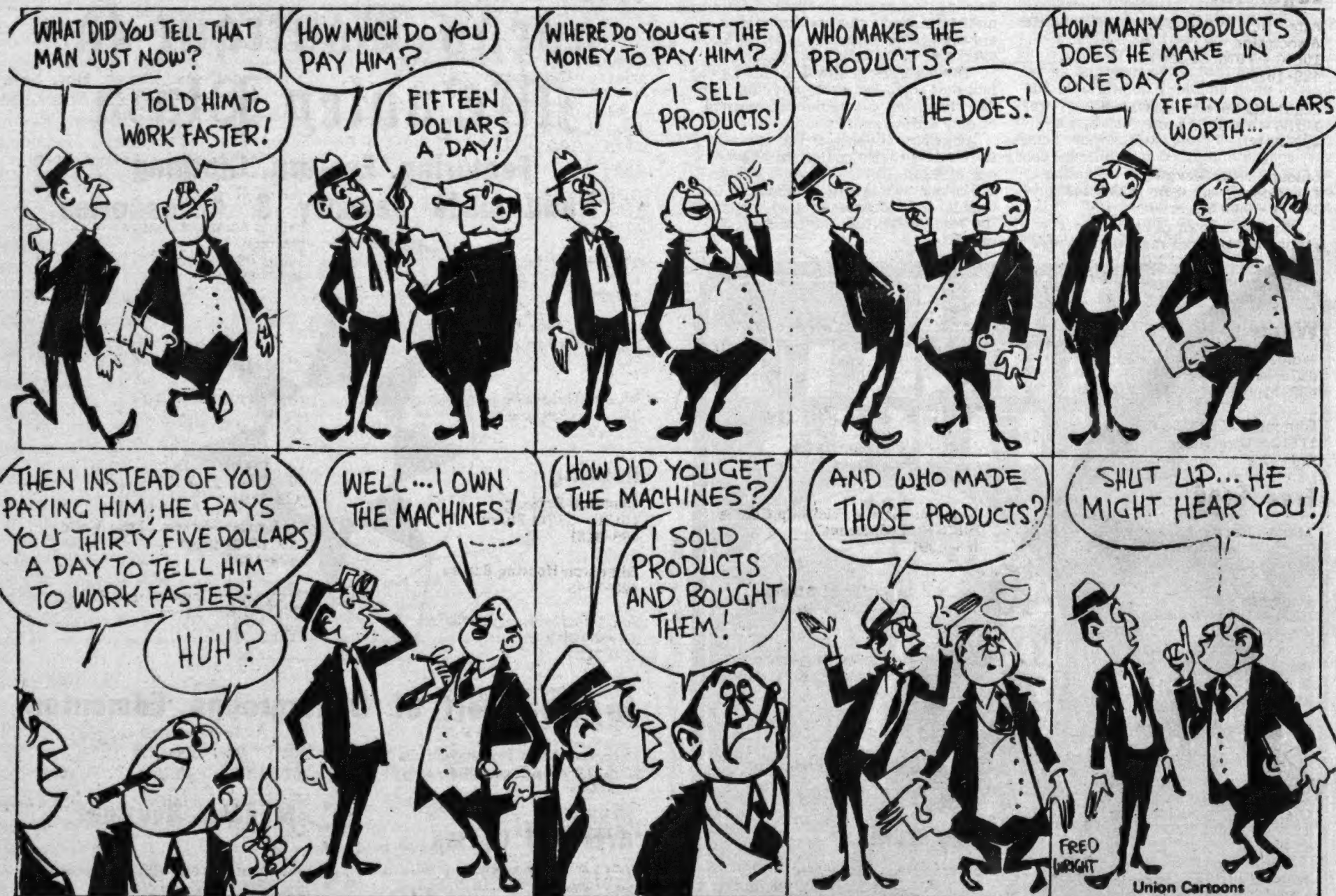
Whether or not you like the union or some of the groups supporting it is irrelevant. This is a clear confrontation between working people and the State, over the issues of a contract that contains a management rights clause that wipes out the rights of workers and the State police forces are now physically stopping workers from a legal picket.



As the old union song goes:
"which side are you on?"

If possible as many people should send at least notices of support and those fellow workers in the textile industry should organise some form of solidarity with fellow workers on the line. If people also could help support fellow workers Lewis and Whittaker it would be greatly appreciated as we are a small union in comparison with the AFL-CIO, Teamsters or CCU. Whatever the support you give, it doesn't matter, just let us support our fellow workers at Artistic Woodwork.

Yours for the One
Big Union
Edmonton Branch of IWW



FREE CLASSIFIED

continued from page 2

Royal Standard typewriter, twin bed set and frame, automatic washer, pottery service for eight and miscellaneous items. 432-8572, 432-4316
evenings days

HOUSING

Clean modern housekeeping room for gentlemen on Southside. Apply 9837 - 83 Ave.

House-trained male, grad student would like a room in house or apartment with 2 or 3 other people. Has own transport. Phone Mike at 455-8843.

Young girl in her 20's needed to live-in. Will receive free rent in exchange for help. For more information please contact Carolyn at 482-6115 between 5:00 and 9:00 p.m.

Do you love wilderness? I'm a middle-aged female artist living on a lonely Alberta ranch. I'm looking for a lady companion for the winter; an artist, writer, or student, who needs peace and quiet for study or to complete work. Free room and board. References exchanged. Please call 467-7077.

Sharing--1 or 2 people. Reasonable rent. 10804 - 62 Ave. 434-2383. Mrs. Iris Silkstone.

We require 1 or 2 people to share rent in a house. Male or female. 488-0508.

A room for rent Windsor Park area, \$45 a month. Available Dec. 1. 439-3293.

Room and board. Excellent food. Near university. Male. 439-8360.

Needed: A person to share house, east end of campus at 11019 87th Ave. Approximately \$70 (plus utilities) per month. Call Anita at 433-4795.

EMPLOYMENT

Dressmaker or tailor wanted for partnership. Mature person. With good experience needed. Not a dress store but small shop on the South Side that does exclusive dressmaking and alteration. Very little investment needed. Answer by mail giving references, name and phone. All letters will be promptly acknowledged. Write to: 8210-111 St. Box 203, City.

Part-time or full-time drivers, over 21, required immediately for evening food delivery. Apply 465-0915.

Will babysit my home weekdays. Qualified early childhood education. Babies and toddlers welcome. Phone 452-9865.

Professional dressmaking. Specializing Christmas formals. Young mods. Old swingers. Phone 452-9865.

Babysitter wanted every Wed. evening 6:45 - 10:30 for 2 unschool-aged children. (Who will be sleeping most of the time.) Louise or Bruce 439-3184.

Reliable young women will do house cleaning. Call Margaret 433-0945.

MISCELLANEOUS

Male grad student, with Capricorn Sun, Jupiter conjunction time 10th cusp Saturn, Fire Grand Trine of 1st, 5th, 9th houses, wishes to meet female with Air Grand Trine distributed in 15-20 degree range, ASC 0-5 degrees Aquarius or Libra, Moon 10-15 degrees Sagittarius, Sun 10-25 degrees Aries. Phone 433-2808.

Professional typing. Quality guaranteed. No penalty for carbon copies. 30 cents per page. Phone John at 439-6671.

Lost: Small female co. part poodle with long, tan, black-tipped fur. Last seen in North Garneau. Call Sue at 433-6116.

Edmonton Family Planning Service located at 701 Tegler Building, phone 423-3737, wishes to announce that free, confidential counselling and information on birth control procedures, abortions, venereal disease and male and female sterilization will be available at their office after Nov. 12. All calls and/or visits will be treated in strictest confidence. Office hours from 9:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Will go to your home to pick up old bottles (beer, wine, liquor and pop bottles). Phone 466-4866. Will pay 15 cents a case for beer bottles, cent for cans, liquor and pop bottles at 5 cents for 2 bottles.

Parents' Co-op Pre-school for children aged 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 years. Multiple choice of activities stressing creative play and positive image of oneself. Fees starting as low as \$4.50 per month for one afternoon or morning class per week. Phone 435-3070 or 435-6763.

Now booking hayrides. Bonfires available. Phone 434-3835.

Students' Help: If it's people, company, information, concern, friends, sex, conversation, troubles, referrals, etc. call STUDENTS' HELP at 432-4357 or just drop in to Room 250 SUB. Our hours are 1:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight Mon. to Thurs; Fri: 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.; Sat: 7:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.; and Sun 7:00 p.m. to 12:00 midnight.

The Grad House (11039 Saskatchewan Drive) is available for parties every night of the week except Thursday and Friday. There is a good sound system and kitchen facilities are available. The rate is \$30.00 and a damage deposit. Call the G.S.A. Office (432-1175 between 1:00 - 4:00 p.m. weekdays) for reservations.

(PART 2)

Help and stuff

(PART 1 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Legal Aid

Alta. Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107th Street
429-1608

Legal Aid Society of Alberta
10136 - 100th Street
423-3311

Student Legal Services
Law Centre, U. of A. 432-4241
10348 - 96th Street 424-4106

Sturgeon River Project (single offenders, drug or related charges)
9837 - 86 Avenue
433-4763

Women

Women's Programme Centre
#276, SUB, U. of A.
432-1190

Edmonton Women's Centre
11812 - 95th Street
474-7378

Free Food

Marian Centre
10528 - 98th Street
424-3544

Hope Mission
9904 - 103th Avenue
422-2018

Bissel Centre
9560 - 193A Avenue
423-2285

Family Services Department,
Sally Ann
#2 9656 - Jasper Avenue
424-6924

Operation Friendship
10348 - 96th Street
424-4106

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108th Street
424-5768

Food Co-ops

Scona Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. or so)
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue off 112th Street
Info: Jill Konkin, 439-6783

Incredible Edibles Co-Op
(distributes every Fri., 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. or so)
St. George's Anglican Church
11733 - 87th Avenue
Info: David Stott, 426-0635

Michener Park Co-Op
Info: Patty Hartnegal, 434-7321

SACK
(operates from the Boyle Street
Community Services Co-Op)
10348 - 96th Street
Info: Mark or Joan, 424-4106

Native and Metis

Alberta Metis Association
10348 - 96th Street
424-4103

Canadian Native Friendship Centre
10176 - 117th Street
488-4991

Metis Association of Alberta
#303 10826 - 124th Street
452-9550

Indian Association of Alberta
#203 11710 - Kingsway Avenue
453-3661

Gay

Gay Alliance Toward Equality
P.O. Box 1852
433-8160

Day Care

Beverly Day Care Centre
#223 116th Avenue and 34th Street
477-1151

CLASP

439-6561 or 439-6449
Garneau United Church
84th Avenue and 112th Street

Community Day Nursery
9641 - 102A Avenue
424-3730

Downtown Day Care Centre
10031 - 109th Street
424-1793

Glengarry Day Care Centre
13315 - 89th Street
475-2151

Jasper Place Day Care
15608 - 104th Avenue
489-2243

Primrose Place Day Care
85th Street and 95th Avenue
466-3906

Student Union and Community Day Care
8917 - 112th Street
432-1245

Housing

Canative Housing
10176 - 117th Street
488-6131

Edmonton Housing Bureau
423-1549

Edmonton Housing Authority
10046 106th Street
424-3137

Handicapped Housing Society
10015 - 82nd Avenue
433-4937

Sturgeon Valley Housing Co-Op
#505 10883 Saskatchewan Drive
484-2883

Complaints

Better Business Bureau
6th Floor, 10240 - 124th Street
482-2341

Industrial Claims Consultant
12215 - 135th Avenue
454-5969

Office of the Ombudsman, Prov. Govt.
729 Centennial Building
423-2251

Landlord and Tenant Advisory Board
10237 - 98th Street
424-0521

Labour Relations Board (Workers' Complaints)
10808 99th Avenue
429-7451

Political

New Democratic Party
10361-97 St.
429-0797

Communist Party of Canada
#1 9642 - Jasper Avenue
422-4797

Industrial Workers of the World
10315-96 street
429-1887

Progressive Conservative Ass'n of Alta.
9912 - 106th Street
422-6636

Liberal Party
10026 - 105th Street
422-1971

Alberta Social Credit League
9974 - Jasper Avenue
424 - 0568

The Young Socialists
10518 - 82 Avenue
432-7358

The Monarchist League of Canada
2 Wedgewood Crescent
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 4B4

Why Canada recognized the Chilean junta

Eighteen days after the coup, the Canadian government recognized the Chilean junta which overthrew Salvador Allende.

Two reasons were given by the Minister of External Affairs Mitchell Sharp for this recognition: that the act of recognition did not imply support for a government, that whatever exists must be recognized; and that recognition might somehow aid in the restoration of democratic government.

But there were also other reasons for Canadian recognition and they stem from the involvement of the Liberal Party in Brascan (formerly Brazilian Traction). Brascan is one of those rarities—a Canadian international corporation.

Brascan is of enormous importance to the Brazilian economy. In the last several years it has been diversifying its base including investment back in Canada. However principally Brascan has depended on its control of utilities in Brazil.

The 1962 Brascan Annual Report describes Brascan's involvement in supplying public utilities to large cities such as Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, electric energy and telephone services to the States of Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo. At that time the company was also manufacturing and supplying gas to Rio Santo, and Sao Paulo, and providing tramway service for Rio.

What does Brascan have to do with Canadian recognition of Chile one may ask? The premise of this article is that a person will support the same conditions which helped him to reap a fortune in one area as in another.

Surplus value

In 1958, the Liberals had suffered an enormous defeat to Dief's Tories. Mitchell Sharp was out of a job and had to find another. He found it as Vice-President of Brazilian Traction (the name was changed to Brascan in 1969). Sharp remained Vice-President of the company from 1958 to 1962 and during those years he spent 4 months of each year in Brazil.

Those years were rough for the company. A moderate left government was indignant at the export of profits by Traction. Between 1943 and 1952, repatriated profits had totalled \$132 million. Profits between 1918 and 1947 amounted to \$550 million of which some \$165 million was sent home.

No doubt influenced by such a history of surplus value extracted from Brazil, the left-wing government of Goulart began to prove troublesome to the company. In fact Traction was refused a number of rate increases which they had asked of the government.

In its 1962 Report was Traction's explanation of the situation:

"Except for the increase in surcharges on tariffs designed to compensate for increases in certain specific costs, the basic tariffs charged by the Company's principal electric subsidiaries are still those which were established in 1955 and 1956. As a result of the increases in operating expenses which have occurred since that time, and because of the inflationary process, those tariffs produce an ever decreasing return on the Company's investment. . . . Despite persistent

representations by the Company's management, no action has yet been taken by the Federal government on the petitions for tariff increases. . . . The critical nature of the situation has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the authorities and positive action in this matter cannot be delayed much longer if the dependability of the supply of energy to the most developed regions of Brazil is not to be jeopardized.

The "positive" action for which Traction had hoped was not long in coming. The preface to Francisco Juliao's book in the Pelican Latin American Library series explains what happened: "In April 1964, in defense of 'Christian values and order', a C. I. A. - inspired military coup ousted Goulart and opened a period of rule by decree. Popular movements were suppressed (including Juliao's Peasant League), and left-wingers were exiled or jailed. Free political parties and legal opposition have never since returned to Brazil."

US President Lyndon Johnson sent a telegram of congratulations to the coup members -- dated a day previous to the actual takeover.

The Brazilian military regime has come to be known for its use and expertise in techniques of torture. Last Post describes the report of a British based group, Amnesty International. "The Amnesty study on Brazilian prisons detailed no fewer than 1,081 documented cases of torture, complete with the names of the victims and torturers, and the observations that torture in Brazil is 'an integral part of the political system which affects a growing proportion of the population.'"

The Brazilian junta has also ensured that the results of the so-called economic miracle have been quite inequitable. Robert McNamara, formerly a



John Moore at left. Moore is a staunch member of the CIC and bought back Labatt's and Laura Secord's into Canadian hands. Evidently he doesn't believe in home ownership for Brazil.

minister in Lyndon Johnson's government and later head of the World Bank noted "that the richest five per cent of the population saw its share of national income rise during the sixties from 29 per cent to 38 per cent, while the poorest 40 per cent saw its share drop from 10 per cent to eight per cent."

In fact one can safely say that the recent Chilean coup and its new military junta possess all the essential characteristics of its Brazilian counterpart.

How then did Brazilian Traction respond to the suppression of democracy and the installation of a fascist military government in Brazil? Remember that the chairman of the Board of Directors was Henry Borden, nephew of a

Canadian Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden. Mitchell Sharp had just returned to politics as Minister of External Affairs.

The company in fact welcomed the coup with the most open of arms. And they've had reason to since the company no longer suffers losses. In 1962 there was a net loss per ordinary share of 7 cents, by 1966 there was a net income per ordinary share of \$2.10 and this climbed to \$3.80 in 1972.

Home of Liberals

In the 1963 Report Traction reported the military coup in the following light: "As this Report goes to press, Brazil is emerging from a period of profound political stress. . . . The foregoing developments hold out the possibility of a solution for Brazil's most pressing problems including particularly the inflationary and balance of payments crises. . . . It will be your company's policy to co-operate fully with the Government in the achievement of these objectives."

The 1964 report was even more favourable: "The coming into office of the revolutionary (sic) Government of President Humberto Castello Branco in April 1964 marked a halt to the deterioration in the economic and political fabric of the nation."

In 1967, Brazilian Traction mourned the passing of the stalwart "revolutionary", Castello Branco: "Shortly following the assumption in March 1967 by President Costa e Silva, the nation was profoundly saddened by the tragic loss, in an airplane accident, of his illustrious predecessor, Marshal Castello Branco, who guided the nation through the initial phases of recovery following the 1964 revolution."

It is important to note that Brazilian Traction, ever since the overthrow of 1964, has been a favourite home of Liberals.

Free enterprize

After he failed in his bid for the leadership of the Liberal Party in 1968, Robert Winters became the president of Traction for 1968 and 1969. Still on the Board of Directors of Traction is Paul Desmarais who is the president of the Power Corporation. Desmarais and his Power Corporation are the most prominent financial supporters of Robert Bourassa and the Quebec Liberals. Desmarais controls over half of the circulation of daily newspapers in the province.

Under Robert Winters, a man who had been in the Canadian cabinet since 1948 and who was a near Prime Minister Traction continued to uphold the fascist Brazilian government. The 1968 Report reads: "The Brazilian Government has also demonstrated by word and deed its determination to foster policies under which private enterprise can flourish, recognizing that this sector of the economy is the source of revenues used to further the interests of all the people in Brazil."

Several years ago Brascan obtained a large interest in John Labatt's. The president of Brascan in 1973, J. H. Moore, was previously the top officer in that brewing company. Traction is still singing the praises of Brazilian repression and forecasting the continuance of a "stable promising future". Moore is also a prominent Liberal as well as a supporter of the Committee for an Independent Canada (CIC).

The above material is of great interest in itself since it demonstrates the link between capitalist governments and their international corporations. Specifically, strong links have been made clear between Brascan and the Liberal party. Although in the spirit of ecumen-



SHARP OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE

ism, it should be noted that Henry Borden, nephew of the Tory PM Robert Borden, is also a great power in the company.

Now Mitchell Sharp's recognition of the Chilean government becomes clear. Mitchell Sharp has been a key agent of Canadian imperialism in Latin America and so have other prominent Liberals such as Robert Winters, Jake Moore, and Paul Desmarais.

Under the Leftist Goulart regime, profits vanished. Under the military regime profits have boomed and the export of profits to Canada and other countries continued.

The Canadian government has recognized Chile not because it believes that governments must be recognized because of the fact of their existence. We managed to "delay" the recognition of 25% of the world's population for a quarter century (China).

The Canadian government has not recognized the Chilean regime because of a belief that democracy might someone be restored at an earlier date.

Canada has recognized the Chilean junta because it understands that Pinochet's coup is essentially the same as that of Castello Branco. Just as Brascan's profit level soared after the suppression of a democratic left government so may other Canadian interests bloom in the weed garden of Chilean fascism.

by David Nock

BRAZILIAN TRACTION: NET INCOME PER ORDINARY SHARE	
1962	0.07
1963	-0.07
1964	-0.03
1965	\$1.13
1966	\$2.10
1967	\$2.95
1968	\$3.37
1971	\$3.27
1972	\$3.80
DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY SHARE	
1962	.25
1963	0
1965	.45
1967	.95
1968	1.00
1972	1.00
NET INCOME	
1962	\$1,240,000
1963	-\$1,234,000
1964	-\$443,000
1965	19,480,000
1966	36,379,000
1967	51,571,000
1971	83,800,000
1972	97,400,000

viva la
democraCIA



—Vellito, El Mundo, Mexico